

Exhibit A

Hearing Date and Time: To Be Determined

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UNITED STATES BANKRUPTCY COURT
SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF NEW YORK

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In re	:	Chapter 11
	:	
MOTORS LIQUIDATION COMPANY, <i>et al.</i> ,	:	Case No.: 09-50026 (REG)
f/k/a General Motors Corp., <i>et al.</i>	:	
	:	
Debtors.	:	(Jointly Administered)
	:	
-----X		

**RESPONSE BY GENERAL MOTORS LLC TO
BENJAMIN PILLARS' NO STAY PLEADING**

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General Motors LLC (“**New GM**”), by its undersigned counsel, respectfully submits this response (“**Response**”) to *Benjamin Pillar’s No Stay Pleading*, dated May 28, 2015 [Dkt. No. 13166] (“**Pillars No Stay Pleading**”) filed by Benjamin Pillars (“**Movant**”) with respect to his lawsuit against New GM (“**Pillars Lawsuit**”), which implicates (a) New GM’s Pre-Closing Accident Motion to Enforce,¹ (b) the Court’s *Decision on Motion to Enforce Sale Order* (see *In re Motors Liquidation Co.*, No. 09-50026 (REG), 2015 WL 1727285 (Bankr. S.D.N.Y. Apr. 15, 2015) (“**April 15 Decision**”), and (c) the Court’s *Judgment*, dated June 1, 2015 [Dkt. No. 13177] (“**Judgment**”).

PRELIMINARY STATEMENT

1. In the Pillars No Stay Pleading, Movant advances three arguments as to why the Pillars Lawsuit is not subject to the Pre-Closing Accident Motion to Enforce, and this Court’s April 15 Decision and Judgment: (i) while the accident in question occurred prior to the closing of the 363 Sale, the decedent passed away after the closing of the 363 Sale; (ii) this Court does not have subject matter jurisdiction because the Pillars Lawsuit will not have any effect on the Old GM bankruptcy estate; and (iii) Movant’s due process rights were violated because he (and the decedent) did not receive direct mail notice of the 363 Sale. As shown below, each of these arguments have already been raised by other plaintiffs, and each has been rejected by this Court.

The same result should occur here.

¹ The full title of the Pre-Closing Accident Motion to Enforce is *Motion of General Motors LLC Pursuant to 11 U.S.C. §§ 105 and 363 to Enforce the Courts July 5, 2009 Sale Order and Injunction Against Plaintiffs in Pre-Closing Accident Lawsuits*, dated August 1, 2014 [Dkt. No. 12807]. Capitalized terms not otherwise defined herein shall have the meanings ascribed to them in the Pre-Closing Accident Motion to Enforce.

New GM previously filed two other motions to enforce, the full titles of which are: (i) *Motion of General Motors LLC Pursuant to 11 U.S.C. §§ 105 and 363 to Enforce the Court’s July 5, 2009 Sale Order and Injunction*, dated April 21, 2014 [Dkt. No. 12620] (“**Ignition Switch Motion to Enforce**”), and (ii) *Motion of General Motors LLC Pursuant to 11 U.S.C. §§ 105 and 363 to Enforce the Courts July 5, 2009 Sale Order and Injunction (Monetary Relief Actions, Other Than Ignition Switch Actions)*, dated August 1, 2014 [Dkt. No. 12808] (“**Monetary Relief Motions to Enforce**,” and with the Pre-Closing Accident Motion to Enforce and the Ignition Switch Motion to Enforce, the “**Motions to Enforce**”). As the Pillars Lawsuit concerns a pre-363 Sale accident, these other two motions to enforce are not implicated.

2. **Pre-363 Sale Accidents:** Under the terms of the Sale Order and Injunction, and the Sale Agreement, New GM acquired Old GM's assets free and clear of all claims and liabilities other than Assumed Liabilities. Assumed Liabilities expressly excluded, among other things, "all Product Liabilities arising in whole or in part from any accidents, incidents or other occurrences that happen prior to the Closing Date [July 10, 2009]." Sale Agreement, § 2.3(b)(ix)).

3. This Court recently confirmed that plaintiffs, like Movant, who were involved in accidents that occurred prior to the closing of the 363 Sale are barred from asserting claims against New GM that are based on pre-363 Sale accidents. *See* Judgment, ¶ 7 ("Any claims and/or causes of action brought by the Ignition Switch Pre-Closing Accident Plaintiffs that seek to hold New GM liable for accidents or incidents that occurred prior to the closing of the 363 Sale are barred and enjoined pursuant to the Sale Order. The Ignition Switch Pre-Closing Accident Plaintiffs shall not assert or maintain any such claim or cause of action against New GM.").² Movant's claims are identical to the Ignition Switch Pre-Closing Accident Plaintiffs' claims, and the Court should find that the rulings set forth in the Judgment apply equally to Movant.

4. In addition, this Court has already considered the question of whether New GM assumed "the liabilities associated with a tort action in which a car accident took place before the [Closing Date] upon which New GM acquired the business of Old GM, but the accident victim

² While the Pillars No Stay Pleading was filed prior to entry of the Judgment, the Pillars Lawsuit is set forth on Exhibit "D" to the Judgment and thus the procedures set forth therein should control the continued prosecution of the Pillars Lawsuit. Pursuant to paragraph 13(a) of the Judgment, Movant would have 17 business days from entry of the Judgment to file an Objection Pleading (as defined in the Judgment), asserting why he should not be bound by the Judgment. In the alternative, pursuant to paragraph 13(f) of the Judgment, Movant could agree to stay his lawsuit. Movant has not given any indication that it is prepared to voluntarily stay the Pillars Lawsuit. In fact, it has continued to actively litigate the Pillars Lawsuit. The issues in the Pillars No Stay Pleading are presumably the same as those that Movant would have asserted in an Objection Pleading. As such, New GM believes that the Pillars No Stay Pleading should also be deemed the equivalent of an Objection Pleading filed pursuant to the Judgment, and the Court should rule on the matter as such.

died thereafter.” *See In re Motors Liquidation Co.*, 447 B.R. 142, 143-44 (Bankr. S.D.N.Y. 2011) (“**Deutsch Decision**”). In its *Deutsch* Decision, this Court held that the post-Closing-Date death was *not* “an ‘incident[] first occurring on or after the Closing Date,’ as that term was used in the [Amended and Restated Master Sale and Purchase Agreement].” *Id.* at 145. Thus, this Court already has rejected Movant’s argument that a post-Closing-Date death resulting from a pre-Closing-Date accident is a liability assumed by New GM under the Sale Order and Injunction.³

5. **Subject Matter Jurisdiction**: Movant makes the same subject matter jurisdiction argument already emphatically rejected by the Court in connection with other no stay pleadings filed by other plaintiffs. Specifically, this Court has previously ruled that the “no subject matter jurisdiction” argument was *frivolous*, disregarding controlling decisions issued by not only this Court, but by the United States Supreme Court, the Second Circuit and District Courts within this District. *See Decision with Respect to No Stay Pleading and Related Motion to Dismiss for Lack of Subject Matter Jurisdiction (Elliott Plaintiffs)*, dated August 6, 2014 [Dkt. No. 12815] (“**Elliott Written Decision**”), at 1-2; *see also Decision With Respect To No Stay Pleading, And Related Motion For Abstention (Sesay Plaintiffs)*, dated November 10, 2014 [Dkt. No. 12989] (“**Sesay Written Decision**”).

6. In the Pillars No Stay Pleading, counsel argues that this Court lacks subject matter jurisdiction over this controversy because it will not have any effect on the bankruptcy estate. However, this argument, in the Court’s words, “misses the point.” *Elliott Written Decision*, p. 4. This Court clearly possesses “arising in” jurisdiction over this controversy given that it is being called upon to enforce its prior Orders, Judgments and Decisions (*i.e.*, the Sale Order and

³ Movant’s commencement of the Pillars Lawsuit after the Pre-Sale Motion to Enforce was filed, and after the *Deutsch* Decision was rendered, was a blatant violation of the Sale Order and Injunction. New GM reserves all of its rights with respect to such actions, and continued actions, by Movant.

Injunction, the Judgment, the April 15 Decision). *See* Elliott Written Decision, at 4-7. Thus, the law of this case is that this Court has subject matter jurisdiction over this controversy.

7. **Due Process:** Movant's due process argument is identical to the Due Process Threshold Issue recently decided by the Court in the April 15 Decision wherein this Court found "[t]he Pre-Closing Accident Plaintiffs suffered the injury or death underlying their claims in Old GM cars, and with Old GM parts. Any actionable conduct causing that injury or death took place before the 363 Sale—and necessarily was by Old GM, not New GM, and indeed before New GM could have done anything wrong. . . . The Pre-Closing Accident Plaintiffs did not suffer the prejudice that is an element to a denial of due process claim." 2015 WL 1727285, at *45-*46. There is no difference between Movant's claims and the claims made by the Pre-Closing Accident Plaintiffs. Thus, the Court's rulings in the April 15 Decision apply equally to Movant.

8. Accordingly, based on the foregoing and as more fully detailed below, the relief requested in the Pillars No Stay Pleading should be denied in its entirety.

BACKGROUND RELEVANT TO RESPONSE

A. The Ignition Switch Motion To Enforce, Court Conferences And Scheduling Orders

9. On April 21, 2014, New GM filed its Ignition Switch Motion to Enforce and designated numerous Ignition Switch Action as being subject to the relief requested therein. On April 22, 2014, the Court issued an Order, scheduling a conference in May, 2014 ("**May Conference**").

10. At the May Conference, various bankruptcy-related issues were discussed with the Court, and there was a general consensus reached between New GM and counsel speaking on behalf of almost all of the plaintiffs subject to the Ignition Switch Motion to Enforce that, as part of the process in which the Court would address bankruptcy-related issues, the plaintiffs would either (i) agree to enter into a stipulation ("**Stay Stipulation**") with New GM staying their

individual Ignition Switch Actions, or (ii) file with the Court a “No Stay Pleading” setting forth why they believed their individual Ignition Switch Actions should not be stayed (collectively, the “**Initial Stay Procedures**”). The Initial Stay Procedures were set forth and approved in a Scheduling Order dated May 16, 2014 (“**May Scheduling Order**”). An overwhelming number of plaintiffs agreed to enter into Stay Stipulations.

11. Thereafter, the Court held a further conference in July 2014 (“**July Conference**”) to address certain procedural issues that had arisen since the May Scheduling Order. As part of the July Conference, the Court ruled on which issues should be decided first in these contested proceedings, and listed them in a Supplemental Scheduling Order entered on July 11, 2014 (“**Supplemental Scheduling Order**”). The Due Process Threshold Issue (among others) (as defined in the Supplemental Scheduling Order) is implicated by the Pillars No Stay Pleading. A briefing schedule respecting the Four Threshold Issues (as defined in the Supplemental Scheduling Order) was established in the Supplemental Scheduling Order, as amended.

B. The Pre-Closing Accident Motion to Enforce

12. Notwithstanding the express language of the Sale Agreement that proscribed pre-Closing accident claims being brought against New GM,⁴ various plaintiffs nevertheless commenced litigation against New GM on account of such claims, which necessitated that New GM file the Pre-Closing Accident Motion to Enforce with the Court.

13. After a conference on the Pre-Closing Accident Motion to Enforce on August 18, 2014, the Court entered a Scheduling Order on September 15, 2014 [Dkt. No. 12897] (“**September Scheduling Order**”) which established certain stay procedures for lawsuits subject to the Pre-Closing Accident Motion to Enforce. In addition, the September Scheduling Order

⁴ See Sale Agreement ¶ 2.3(b)(ix).

provided that “[u]ntil further order of the Court, the schedule governing New GM’s Ignition Switch Motion to Enforce (which is subject to various Orders previously entered by the Court, copies of which shall be provided by New GM to Plaintiffs upon written request) shall govern the schedule for the Pre-Closing Accident Motion to Enforce.” *Id.* at 2.

14. Briefing on the Four Threshold Issues concluded in January 2015. In connection therewith, on December 15, 2014, certain “designated counsel” for Pre-Closing Accident Plaintiffs filed a brief in opposition to the Pre-Closing Accident Motion to Enforce (*see* Dkt. No. 13021), advancing several arguments as to why the Four Threshold Issues should be decided against New GM and in favor of Pre-Closing Accident Plaintiffs. Among these arguments was that the Pre-Closing Accident Plaintiffs were denied due process and that the Sale Order and Injunction should not be binding on them.

15. The Court heard oral argument on the Four Threshold Issues during two days in February 2015, and thereafter entered the April 15 Decision, finding, among other things, that Pre-Closing Accident Plaintiffs—like Movant—could not demonstrate a violation of their due process rights, and that the Sale Order and Injunction is binding on them.

16. On June 1, 2015, the Court entered the Judgment in connection with the rulings set forth in the April 15 Decision, again finding that the Sale Order and Injunction is binding on Pre-Closing Accident Plaintiffs.

C. The Court’s *Deutsch* Decision

17. After the Sale Order and Injunction was entered and the 363 Sale closed, a lawsuit was commenced against New GM that concerns the same fact pattern as here. The estate of Beverly Deutsch (“**Deutsch Estate**”) sought to hold New GM liable for claims arising from an accident that occurred prior to the closing of the 363 Sale, but where the decedent passed away after the closing of the 363 Sale. Pursuant to the *Deutsch* Decision, the Court found that the

liabilities asserted by the Deutsch Estate—which are the same types of liabilities asserted by Movant—were not assumed by New GM. *See In re Motors Liquidation Co.*, 447 B.R. 142 (Bankr. S.D.N.Y. 2011).

18. An issue in the *Deutsch* Decision was which language governed the status of the Deutsch Estate’s claims as either an Assumed Liability or a Retained Liability, *i.e.*, the language from the original version of the Sale Agreement or the language from the First Amendment. The Court found that the amended language governed. *See id.* at 144-45.⁵

D. Previous Ruling Respecting the Court’s Subject Matter Jurisdiction

19. In connection with the Motions to Enforce, certain other no stay pleadings were filed by other plaintiffs that also asserted that this Court does not have subject matter jurisdiction over the issues raised in the Motions to Enforce. In response to this argument, the Court specifically held that bankruptcy courts have subject matter jurisdiction to enforce their prior orders pursuant to “arising in” jurisdiction. *See Elliott* Written Decision at 4; *see also Sesay* Written Decision at 7-9.

E. The Pillars Lawsuit

20. The Pillars Lawsuit was commenced on or about March 23, 2015,⁶ and was removed by New GM to the United States District Court for the Eastern District of Michigan on April 14, 2015. The Pillars Lawsuit was listed on New GM’s Fifth Supplement to the Chart of Pre-Closing Accident Lawsuits (“**Fifth Supplement**”),⁷ which was filed with the Court on April 15, 2015. Thereafter, counsel for Movant was sent by e-mail correspondence on May 22, 2015

⁵ While New GM may have inadvertently referred to the original language contained in Section 2.3(b)(ix) of the Sale Agreement in certain pleadings filed in the underlying lawsuit, the language contained in the First Amendment with respect to Section 2.3(b)(ix) clearly governs this matter.

⁶ A copy of the complaint (“**Complaint**”) filed in the Pillars lawsuit is annexed to the Pillars No Stay Pleading as Exhibit “3.”

⁷ A copy of the Fifth Supplement is annexed hereto as Exhibit “A.”

copies of the Scheduling Order, Stay Procedures Order, and form Stay Stipulation. In the e-mail correspondence, counsel for New GM explained the Stay Procedures and informed counsel for Movant that if he did not wish to execute a Stay Stipulation, he had to file a No Stay Pleading by May 29, 2015, which Movant did on May 28, 2015.

21. On April 16, 2015, New GM filed a tag-along notice with the Judicial Panel on Multidistrict Litigation (“**JPML**”) designating the Pillars Lawsuit as being subject to MDL No. 2543 pending before Judge Furman. On April 17, 2015, the JPML entered a conditional order of transfer. On April 23, 2015, Movant filed an opposition to the tag-along notice, arguing that the Pillars Lawsuit should not be transferred to the MDL.⁸

RESPONSE

THE RELIEF REQUESTED IN THE PILLARS NO STAY PLEADING SHOULD BE DENIED

22. As noted above, each of Movant’s arguments as to why the Pillars Lawsuit is not subject to the Pre-Closing Accident Motion to Enforce has been raised before, and each argument has been previously rejected by this Court. Under the principles of *stare decisis*, each of the Court’s prior rulings should be applied to Movant. Since Movant did not agree to a stay, and has given no indication that he would agree to a stay, his claims and/or causes of action contained in the Pillars Lawsuit should now be dismissed pursuant to Section 13 of the Judgment.

A. Movant Is Subject To The Injunction Contained In The Sale Order And Injunction

23. As stated in the Motions to Enforce, the United States Supreme Court in *Celotex*

⁸ While the JPML will decide whether the Pillars Lawsuit will be transferred to the MDL, New GM believes that such transfer will ultimately take place given the allegations regarding the ignition switch. *See, e.g.*, JPML Transfer Orders regarding Phillips Action, Yagman Action, Boyd Action, Kandziora Action and Elliott Action, copies of which are collectively annexed hereto as Exhibit “B.”

Corp. v. Edwards set forth the “well-established” rule that “‘persons subject to an injunctive order issued by a court with jurisdiction are expected to obey that decree until it is modified or reversed, even if they have proper grounds to object to the order.’” 514 U.S. 300, 306 (1995). New GM did not seek a new injunction against Movant; New GM is seeking to enforce the preexisting injunction set forth in the Sale Order and Injunction, which remains in effect. Through his pleading, Movant is essentially asking the Court to vacate its preexisting injunction as to him. The burden is on Movant to demonstrate that the injunction in the Sale Order and Injunction should be vacated. *See Stewart v. General Motors Corp.*, 756 F.2d 1285, 1291 (7th Cir. 1985) (“The law appears settled that the defendant bears that burden on a motion to vacate an injunction.”). Movant has not come close to meeting his burden.

B. Pre-Sale Accident Claims Are Barred

24. The Court recently confirmed that any claim based on a pre-363 Sale accident—like the claims asserted by Movant—cannot be asserted against New GM, and is proscribed by the Sale Order and Injunction. Specifically, the Judgment expressly holds as follows:

Any claims and/or causes of action brought by the Ignition Switch Pre-Closing Accident Plaintiffs that seek to hold New GM liable for accidents or incidents that occurred prior to the closing of the 363 Sale are barred and enjoined pursuant to the Sale Order. The Ignition Switch Pre-Closing Accident Plaintiffs shall not assert or maintain any such claim or cause of action against New GM.

Judgment, ¶ 7.⁹

25. Movant attempts to distinguish his case from other Pre-Sale Accident Lawsuits by arguing that the “occurrence” at issue in the Pillars Lawsuit is the death of the decedent (which took place after the closing of the 363 Sale), and not the underlying accident (which took place before the closing of the 363 Sale). However, this Court was previously confronted with this

⁹ As Movant’s claims all emanate out of a pre-363 Sale accident, and there is no functional difference between Movant’s claims and claims asserted by the Ignition Switch Pre-Closing Accident Plaintiffs, the Judgment should be binding on Movant in the same way as it is binding on other plaintiffs with similar claims.

exact same argument, and squarely rejected it. In the *Deutsch* Decision, the Court specifically found as follows:

In this contested matter in the chapter 11 case of Motors Liquidation Company (formerly, General Motors Corp., and referred to here as “Old GM”) and its affiliates, General Motors LLC (“New GM”) seeks a determination from this Court that New GM did not assume the liabilities associated with a tort action in which a car accident took place before the date (“Closing Date”) upon which New GM acquired the business of Old GM, but the accident victim died thereafter. The issue turns on the construction of the documents under which New GM agreed to assume liabilities from Old GM—which provided that New GM would assume liabilities relating to “accidents or incidents” “first occurring on or after the Closing Date”—and in that connection, whether a liability of this character is or is not one of the types of liabilities that New GM thereby agreed to assume.

Upon consideration of those documents, the Court concludes that the liability in question was not assumed by New GM.

447 B.R. at 143-44.

26. Movant admits in his complaint that the accident in question took place on November 23, 2005 (*see* Complaint, ¶ 4)—more than three years before the closing of the 363 Sale—and claims that the death of the decedent was “a direct result” of that accident (*see* Complaint, ¶ 9). Accordingly, any claims asserted by Movant flow from the pre-363 Sale accident and, as such, are Retained Liabilities of Old GM and not Assumed Liabilities of New GM.

C. This Court Unequivocally Has Jurisdiction to Interpret and Enforce the Sale Order and Injunction

27. The Sale Order and Injunction unquestionably reserved exclusive jurisdiction to this Court to interpret and enforce the Sale Order and Injunction, as well as the terms of the Sale Agreement.¹⁰ Movant’s arguments concerning this Court’s lack of subject matter jurisdiction have been squarely rejected by the Court. *See* Elliott Written Decision, at 4; Sesay Written Decision, at 7-9. As set forth in the Elliot Written Decision (at page 4), “[b]ankruptcy courts

¹⁰ *See* Sale Order and Injunction, ¶ 71.

(and when it matters, district courts) have subject matter jurisdiction to enforce their orders in bankruptcy cases and proceedings under those courts’ “*arising in*” jurisdiction. The nearly a dozen cases cited [in the first two pages of the Elliott Written Decision] expressly so hold.” (emphasis in original)(footnote omitted); *see also* Sesay Written Decision, at 9 (“Despite the Sesay Plaintiffs’ efforts to recast the issues, and to discuss other issues not at all relevant, the simple fact is that New GM seeks construction and enforcement of the Sale Order, and I have subject matter jurisdiction to do exactly that.”).¹¹

28. Accordingly, Movant’s argument that this Court lacks subject matter jurisdiction over this matter should be summarily rejected by the Court in the same manner as it has done in the past when confronted with the same argument.

D. Movant’s Due Process Argument Is Unavailing

29. Although only raised in a footnote in the Pillars No Stay Pleading, Movant appears to contend that, since neither he (nor the decedent) received notice of the 363 Sale, they were prejudiced and, thus, their due process rights were violated. *See* Pillars No Stay Pleading, at 7-8 n.6. This was the exact issue addressed by the Court in connection with the Due Process Threshold Issue, as it related to the Pre-Sale Accident Plaintiffs. And, the Court unequivocally found in the April 15 Decision that

[t]he Pre-Closing Accident Plaintiffs suffered the injury or death underlying their claims in Old GM cars, and with Old GM parts. Any actionable conduct causing that injury or death took place before the 363 Sale—and necessarily was by Old GM, not New GM, and indeed before New GM could have done anything wrong.

¹¹ Movant relies on *Shamieh v. HCB Financial Corp.*, No. 2:14-cv-02215, 2014 WL 5365452 (W.D. La. Oct. 21, 2014) in connection with his subject matter jurisdiction argument. However, the *Shamieh* case is inapposite because it did not concern a situation, like here, where a bankruptcy court was being asked to interpret and enforce a prior order that the bankruptcy court entered. That case concerned a district court reviewing whether it had jurisdiction in connection with a notice of removal of a lawsuit on the same day that an involuntary bankruptcy petition was filed against the debtor. The district court in *Shamieh* did find that it had “related to” jurisdiction. As noted above, this Court has previously found, and should find the same here, that it has “*arising in*” jurisdiction to interpret and enforce its prior Orders.

. . . The Pre-Closing Accident Plaintiffs did not suffer the prejudice that is an element to a denial of due process claim.”

2015 WL 1727285, at *45-*46 (emphasis added).

30. The Judgment entered in connection with the April 15 Decision specifically provides that “[a]ny claims and/or causes of action brought by the Ignition Switch Pre-Closing Accident Plaintiffs that seek to hold New GM liable for accidents or incidents that occurred prior to the closing of the 363 Sale are barred and enjoined pursuant to the Sale Order.” Judgment, ¶ 7. The Judgment further provides that “[t]he Ignition Switch Pre-Closing Accident Plaintiffs shall not assert or maintain any such claim or cause of action against New GM.” Movant has not and cannot set forth any fact that would differentiate him from Ignition Switch Pre-Closing Accident Plaintiffs. As such, pursuant to the principles of *stare decisis*, the April 15 Decision and the Judgment should apply equally to Movant.

WHEREFORE, New GM respectfully requests that this Court (i) deny the relief requested in the Pillars No Stay Pleading, (ii) find that the provisions of the Judgment apply to Movant; (iii) direct Movant to dismiss the Pillars Lawsuit, and (iv) grant New GM such other and further relief as the Court may deem just and proper.

Dated: New York, New York
June 8, 2015

Respectfully submitted,

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UNITED STATES BANKRUPTCY COURT
 SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF NEW YORK

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In re	: Chapter 11
	:
MOTORS LIQUIDATION COMPANY, <i>et al.</i> ,	: Case No.: 09-50026 (REG)
f/k/a General Motors Corp., <i>et al.</i>	:
	:
Debtors.	: (Jointly Administered)
-----X	

**NOTICE OF FILING OF FIFTH SUPPLEMENT TO THE CHART OF PRE-CLOSING
 ACCIDENT LAWSUITS SET FORTH IN THE MOTION OF GENERAL
 MOTORS LLC PURSUANT TO 11 U.S.C. §§ 105 AND 363 TO ENFORCE
 THE COURT’S JULY 5, 2009 SALE ORDER AND INJUNCTION
AGAINST PLAINTIFFS IN PRE-CLOSING ACCIDENT LAWSUITS**

PLEASE TAKE NOTICE that on April 15, 2015, General Motors LLC filed the attached *Fifth Supplement to the Chart of Pre-Closing Accident Lawsuits Set Forth in the Motion of General Motors LLC Pursuant to 11 U.S.C. §§ 105 and 363 to Enforce the Court’s July 5, 2009 Sale Order and Injunction Against Plaintiffs in Pre-Closing Accident Lawsuits* with the United States Bankruptcy Court for the Southern District of New York.

Dated: New York, New York
April 15, 2015

Respectfully submitted,

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**FIFTH SUPPLEMENT¹ TO CHART OF
PRE-CLOSING ACCIDENT LAWSUITS
COMMENCED AGAINST NEW GM NOT LISTED
IN MOTION TO ENFORCE**

	<u>Plaintiff</u>	<u>Date of Accident</u>	<u>Vehicle Year and Model</u>
1	Pillars ²	November 23, 2005	2004 Pontiac Grand Am
2	Williams ³	March 19, 2009	2003 Cadillac CTS

¹ Pursuant to the *Motion of General Motors LLC Pursuant to 11 U.S.C. §§ 105 and 363 to Enforce the Court's July 5, 2009 Sale Order and Injunction Against Plaintiffs in Pre-Closing Accident Lawsuits* (the "**Motion to Enforce**") [Dkt. No. 12808-1], New GM reserved the right to supplement the list of Pre-Closing Accident Lawsuits set forth in the Motion to Enforce in the event additional cases were brought against New GM that implicate similar provisions of the Sale Order and Injunction. *See* Motion to Enforce, p. 7 n.6.

² The Action identified in the chart above is captioned *Pillars v. General Motors LLC* pending in the United States District Court for the Eastern District of Michigan, Northern Division (the "**Pillars Action**"). A copy of the complaint filed in the Pillars Action is attached hereto as Exhibit "A."

³ The Action identified in the chart above is captioned *Williams v. General Motors, LLC* pending in the United States District Court for the Western District of Louisiana (the "**Williams Action**"). A copy of the complaint filed in the Williams Action is attached hereto as Exhibit "B."

Exhibit A

STATE OF MICHIGAN

IN THE CIRCUIT COURT FOR THE COUNTY OF BAY

BENJAMIN W. PILLARS,
as Personal Representative of the Estate of
KATHLEEN ANN PILLARS, deceased,

Plaintiffs,

Case No. 15-3159 -NP JS

v.

HON.

JOSEPH K. SHEERAN
P# 28575

GENERAL MOTORS LLC,

Defendant.

THE MASTROMARCO FIRM
VICTOR J. MASTROMARCO, JR. (P34564)
Attorneys for Plaintiff
1024 N. Michigan Avenue
Saginaw, Michigan 48602
(989) 752-1414

By _____
STATE OF MICHIGAN
COUNTY OF BAY
ATTESTED
A TRUE COPY
CYNTHIA A. LUCZAK
CLERK OF CIRCUIT COURT
Deputy

There is no other pending or resolve civil action arising out
of the same transaction or occurrence previously filed or alleged in the Complaint.

COMPLAINT, DEMAND FOR JURY TRIAL
AND DEMAND FOR PRETRIAL

NOW COMES, the above-entitled Plaintiff, BENJAMIN W. PILLARS, as
personal representative of the estate of KATHLEEN ANN PILLARS, deceased, by and
through his attorneys, THE MASTROMARCO FIRM, by VICTOR J.
MASTROMARCO, JR., and hereby complains against the Defendant, stating more fully
as follows:

COMMON ALLEGATIONS

1. That at all times material hereto, the Plaintiff, BENJAMIN W. PILLARS, is a resident of the County of Bay, State of Michigan.
2. At all times material hereto, the Defendant GENERAL MOTORS LLC, was a Delaware Corporation with its headquarters and principal place of business being located in the State of Michigan and doing business in Bay County, State of Michigan.
3. Upon information and belief, General Motors LLC is the successor to the General Motors Corporation and/or General Motors Company, hereinafter referred to jointly as "Defendant".
4. Plaintiff's cause of action arises from an automobile accident on November 23, 2005, which took place in the County of Arenac, State of Michigan involving a defective GM vehicle, 2004 Pontiac Grand Am, driven by the decedent, KATHLEEN ANN PILLARS.
5. On the day of the accident, November 23, 2005, the decedent had gone to Whittemore-Prescott for a blood drive.
6. The decedent was driving southbound on US-23 near Au Gres and the intersection of M-65 at the time of the accident.
7. Upon information and belief, the decedent lost control of her vehicle when the defective ignition switch in her vehicle went to the off position while the vehicle was being used by the decedent.

8. The evidence supporting the ignition being off at the time of the event can be largely focused on the SDM not recording a new event at the time of the crash. This is notwithstanding the fact that the event did reach the recording threshold, the electrical system was intact, with the only remaining reason that a new recording would not have been made, is that the ignition switch was off at the time. Photos taken of the inside of the vehicle also show the keys in the off position.
9. At the time and as a direct result of the above-mentioned accident, the decedent became incapacitated and was in a coma until the time of her untimely death on March 24, 2012.
10. The Plaintiff is the decedent's widower and the duly appointed personal representative of her estate having received his letter of authority on November 14, 2014.
11. That the amount in controversy exceeds the jurisdictional limits of this court of \$25,000.00.
12. That at all times material hereto, the Plaintiff and decedent are free from any negligence in the premises, or wrongdoing.

COUNT I - PRODUCTS LIABILITY/WRONGFUL DEATH

13. That Plaintiffs hereby incorporate by reference thereto, paragraphs 1 through 12 of their common allegations, word for word and paragraph by paragraph.
14. That at all times material hereto, Defendant set forth into the stream of commerce 2004 Pontiac Grand Am, and, upon information and belief, the General Motors

LLC, has accepted and/or is legally responsible for any liability arising from the use of said vehicle attributable to itself, its agents along with the General Motors Corporation and the General Motors Company along with any concealment of liability by itself, its agents and/or by said corporations.

15. That at the time of the sale of said product, certain express and implied warranties of fitness for a particular purpose, and express and implied warranties of merchantability was provided by the Defendant.
16. That specifically, said product was set into the stream of commerce by the Defendant in a defective condition, unreasonably dangerous to the users thereof, and not fit for its intended use and reasonably foreseeable purposes.
17. That in addition the Defendant failed to provide adequate warnings of danger, or instructions for safe use of the vehicle, or provide any type of instruction for its safe use, and in fact specifically omitted any avenues for instruction.
18. That the above acts and/or omissions were, in part, the direct and proximate cause of decedents injuries and death along with the damages suffered by the Plaintiffs.
19. That specifically, the Defendant knew or should have known, that in the exercise of reasonable care, that the product in question was defectively designed, manufactured and/or marketed, to those persons likely to use the product for its intended purpose and in the manner in which it was intended to be used.
20. That furthermore, the Defendant had a duty to warn the ultimate user of the defective design, and had an affirmative duty to provide instructions by the manufacturer on how to utilize the machine in question.

21. That Defendant breached this duty, thereby proximately causing decedent's injuries and Plaintiffs' damages.
22. That specifically, but not limited thereto, Defendant did breach MCL 600.2946, et seq., and MCL 600.2947, et seq, and MCL 600.2948, et seq, and MCL 600.2949(a), et seq, and any and all further applicable provisions of what is known as the Michigan "Product Liability Act" in one or more of the following ways:
 - a. In setting the decedent's 2004 Pontiac Grand Am into the stream of commerce in a condition which was not reasonably safe at the time the vehicle left the control of the Defendant:
 - b. In setting said product into the stream of commerce when they were on notice of the fact that said vehicle had a defective ignition system which could result in automobile accidents and that there was substantial likelihood that the defect would cause the injury and eventual death that is the basis of the present action, and knowing said information, Defendant willfully disregarded that knowledge;
 - c. In failing to provide adequate warning of the defective ignition system, which in fact caused the Plaintiff's severe injuries, her incapacitation, and eventual death;
 - d. That Defendant herein, independently failed to exercise reasonable care, including breaching warranties of implied fitness for particular purpose and merchantability with respect to the product and that failure was a proximate cause of the decedent's injuries and eventual death;

- e. That in fact the Defendant did make express warranties as to said product, and their failure to comply and conform to the warranty was a proximate cause of Plaintiff's injuries and eventual death;
 - f. If failing to provide adequate warnings or instructions, when Defendant knew or should have known about the risk of harm when there was scientific, technical and medical information reasonably available at the time the 2004 Pontiac Grand Am left the control of the Defendant;
 - g. In failing to use reasonable care in relation to the product after the product had left Defendant's control;
 - h. That in point of fact, the Defendant did have actual knowledge that the product was defective and that there was substantial likelihood that the defects in said product would cause the injury that is the basis of this action, and the Defendant willfully disregarded that knowledge in the manufacture and distribution of the product.
23. That Defendant as noted above were negligent, and also breached express and implied warranties that the 2004 Pontiac Grand Am at issue in this case, and their representation that the component parts thereof, were not defective, were not unreasonably dangerous, had been designed, manufactured and constructed and assembled in a good and workmanlike manner, and that same were reasonably fit, safe and suitable for its intended use, and for the particular purpose that decedent intended for said 2004 Pontiac Grand Am's use.

24. That Defendant did breach such warranties in that said product was defective, and the product had been designed and constructed in a defective manner, and the product was not manufactured and constructed in a good and workmanlike manner, and was not fit for the purposes for which it was intended, and said product was unreasonably dangerous, and said product was defective for the uses and purposes for which it was designed, manufactured, constructed, sold and delivered, and decedent's injuries were proximately caused by Defendant's breach of these warranties.
25. That said damages exceed TWENTY-FIVE THOUSAND DOLLARS (\$25,000.00).
26. That furthermore, Defendant's actions were reckless, and in reckless disregard for decedent's safety and/or well-being, and as such, Defendant's actions constituted gross negligence, since Defendant had, at the time of distribution, actual knowledge that this product was defective and that there was substantial likelihood that the defects within the product would cause the injury that is the basis of this action, i.e., serious injuries and death, and the Defendants willfully disregarded that knowledge in the manufacture and distribution of the product.
27. That as such, Plaintiff is entitled to the full measure of economic and noneconomic loss along with all other available relief and damages.

WHEREFORE, the Plaintiff hereby requests all available damages and relief that the Court deems fair and equitable including, but not limited to, reasonable medical, hospital, funeral, and burial expenses for which the estate is liable; reasonable

compensation for the pain and suffering, while conscious, undergone by the deceased during the period intervening between the time of the injury and death; and damages for the loss of financial support and the loss of the society and companionship of the deceased.

COUNT II - NEGLIGENCE and GROSS NEGLIGENCE/WRONGFUL DEATH

28. That Plaintiff hereby incorporates by reference thereto, paragraphs 1 through 12 of his common allegations and paragraphs 13 through 27 of Count I, word for word and paragraph by paragraph.
29. That Defendant was negligent and/or grossly negligent in making false representations to the decedent as to the safety of the 2004 Pontiac Grand Am, in failing to perform a safety inspection, in failing to properly prepare the vehicle for sale, and failing to provide safety training to the decedent.
30. That the decedent was injured and eventually killed as a result of the negligence and/or gross negligence described above.
31. That the negligence and/or gross negligence was the proximate cause of decedent's injuries and eventual death.
32. That Defendant allowed the 2004 Pontiac Grand Am to leave its control although it was not reasonably safe, not safety inspected, and expressed false representations to the decedent regarding the safety of the vehicle.
33. That Defendant breached its duty of care owed to the decedent.
34. That Plaintiff has sustained damages as a result of Defendant's wrongful actions, and is entitled to all available damages and relief.

WHEREFORE, the Plaintiff hereby requests all available damages and relief that the Court deems fair and equitable including, but not limited to, reasonable medical, hospital, funeral, and burial expenses for which the estate is liable; reasonable compensation for the pain and suffering, while conscious, undergone by the deceased during the period intervening between the time of the injury and death; and damages for the loss of financial support and the loss of the society and companionship of the deceased.

COUNT III - MISREPRESENTATION/WRONGFUL DEATH

35. That Plaintiff hereby incorporates by reference thereto, paragraphs 1 through 12 of his common allegations, paragraphs 13 through 27 of Count I and paragraphs 28 through 34 of Count II word for word and paragraph by paragraph.
36. That Defendant made material false representations as to the safety of the 2004 Pontiac Grand Am at issue.
37. Specifically, the Defendant represented that its vehicles, which would include the decedents, were safe leading up to decedent's purchase of the 2004 Pontiac Grand Am and even after said purchase.
38. As an example, the Defendant, in a 2005 statement, insisted that the ignition system issue was not a problem and was not a safety issue because the vehicle, according to Defendant, was still controllable and Defendant insisted that the engine can be restarted after shifting to neutral. It was also claimed by Defendant that the ignition issue was widespread because practically any vehicle can have power to a running engine cut off by inadvertently bumping the ignition.

39. That the statements made by the Defendant were false.
40. That when Defendant made the representations, they were made knowing they were false (or in the alternative made recklessly without any knowledge of its truth and as a positive assertion).
41. That Defendant made the representations with the intention that it should be acted upon by the decedent and decedent acted in reliance upon it, i.e., she purchased and utilized the 2004 Pontiac Grand Am.
42. That the decedent suffered injury thereby and eventually death.
43. That Plaintiff has sustained damages as a result of Defendant's wrongful actions, and is entitled to all available damages and relief.

WHEREFORE, the Plaintiff hereby requests all available damages and relief that the Court deems fair and equitable including, but not limited to, reasonable medical, hospital, funeral, and burial expenses for which the estate is liable; reasonable compensation for the pain and suffering, while conscious, undergone by the deceased during the period intervening between the time of the injury and death; and damages for the loss of financial support and the loss of the society and companionship of the deceased.

COUNT IV –
MICHIGAN CONSUMER PROTECTION ACT/WRONGFUL DEATH

44. That Plaintiff hereby incorporates by reference thereto, paragraphs 1 through 12 of his common allegations, paragraphs 13 through 27 of Count I, paragraphs 28

through 34 of Count II, and paragraphs 35 through 43 of Count III word for word and paragraph by paragraph.

45. Defendant breached a duty owed to the decedent by engaging in unfair, unconscionable, and deceptive methods, acts, and practices in the conduct of trade or commerce with regards to the sale of its vehicles including the vehicle owned by the decedent.

46. As an example, Defendant knowingly and failed to reveal the defective nature of decedent's vehicle of which constitutes a material fact, the omission of which tended to mislead or deceive the decedent, and which fact could not have reasonably been known by the decedent.

47. That Plaintiff has sustained damages as a result of Defendant's wrongful actions, and is entitled to all available damages and relief.

WHEREFORE, the Plaintiff hereby requests all available damages and relief that the Court deems fair and equitable including, but not limited to, reasonable medical, hospital, funeral, and burial expenses for which the estate is liable; reasonable compensation for the pain and suffering, while conscious, undergone by the deceased during the period intervening between the time of the injury and death; and damages for the loss of financial support and the loss of the society and companionship of the deceased. The Plaintiff further requests his attorney fees and costs as authorized by statute.

COUNT V – BREACH OF CONTRACT

48. That Plaintiff hereby incorporates by reference thereto, paragraphs 1 through 12 of his common allegations, paragraphs 13 through 27 of Count I, paragraphs 28 through 34 of Count II, paragraphs 35 through 43 of Count III, and paragraphs 44 through 47 of Count IV word for word and paragraph by paragraph.
49. That Defendant created an entity called the “GM Ignition Compensation Claims Resolution Facility.”
50. The entity’s stated purpose is:
- General Motors LLC (“GM”) issued safety recalls identifying a defect in the ignition switch of certain vehicles in which the ignition switch may unintentionally move from the “run” position to the “accessory” or “off” position (“the Ignition Switch Defect”).** This Protocol outlines the eligibility and process requirements for individual claimants to submit and settle claims alleging that the Ignition Switch Defect caused a death or physical injury in an automobile accident.
51. In June of 2014 Plaintiff received a recall notice from Defendant that the 2004 Grand Am that was involved in the wrongful death accident referenced herein had a defect in the ignition switch as described in the above recall notice.
52. Plaintiff submitted his claim to the GM Ignition Compensation Claims Resolution Facility on or about December 17, 2014.
53. Defendant General Motors LLC through its agent wrongfully denied the claim stating that the vehicle was not eligible notwithstanding the fact that it comes within the definition of eligible vehicle as defined in the stated purpose.

54. Plaintiff by submitting its claim and Defendant by accepting the claim initially entered into an agreement that the claim first be resolved pursuant to the terms of the aforementioned "Final Protocol".
55. Defendant breached its agreement with Plaintiff by refusing to consider the claim.
56. Plaintiff requests this Court to order Defendant to accept the claim and make a determination pursuant to the terms thereof and award such other relief and damages as provided by Michigan law.
57. That Plaintiff has sustained damages as a result of Defendant's wrongful actions, and is entitled to all available damages and relief.

WHEREFORE, the Plaintiff also requests all available damages and relief that the Court deems fair and equitable including, but not limited to, reasonable medical, hospital, funeral, and burial expenses for which the estate is liable; reasonable compensation for the pain and suffering, while conscious, undergone by the deceased during the period intervening between the time of the injury and death; and damages for the loss of financial support and the loss of the society and companionship of the deceased.

COUNT VI – PROMISSORY ESTOPPEL

58. That Plaintiff hereby incorporates by reference thereto, paragraphs 1 through 12 of his common allegations, paragraphs 13 through 27 of Count I, paragraphs 28 through 34 of Count II, paragraphs 35 through 40 of Count III, paragraphs 44 through 47 of Count IV and paragraphs 48 through 57 of Count V word for word and paragraph by paragraph.

59. That Defendant created an entity called the “GM Ignition Compensation Claims Resolution Facility.”

60. The entity’s stated purpose is:

General Motors LLC (“GM”) issued safety recalls identifying a defect in the ignition switch of certain vehicles in which the ignition switch may unintentionally move from the “run” position to the “accessory” or “off” position (“the Ignition Switch Defect”). This Protocol outlines the eligibility and process requirements for individual claimants to submit and settle claims alleging that the Ignition Switch Defect caused a death or physical injury in an automobile accident.

61. In June of 2014 Plaintiff received a recall notice from Defendant that the 2004 Grand Am that was involved in the wrongful death accident referenced herein had a defect in the ignition switch as described in the above recall notice.

62. Plaintiff submitted his claim to the GM Ignition Compensation Claims Resolution Facility on or about December 17, 2014.

63. Defendant General Motors LLC through its agent wrongfully denied the claim stating that the vehicle was not eligible notwithstanding the fact that it comes within the definition of eligible vehicle as defined in the stated purpose.

64. Plaintiff by submitting its claim and Defendant by accepting the claim initially entered into an agreement that the claim first be resolved pursuant to the terms of the aforementioned “Final Protocol”.

65. The Defendant, through its agents, made a clear and definite promise that Plaintiff would be afforded the program through the “GM Ignition Compensation Claims Resolution Facility.”

66. When the promise was made, the defendant knew or should reasonably have expected that this promise would induce the plaintiff to refrain from filing suit, and, indeed, the Plaintiff refrained from bringing suit due to the promise by Defendant to afford Plaintiff with the benefits of the program.
67. The Plaintiff has been damaged as a result of Defendant's promise, since the Plaintiff refrained from bringing suit and will now, in part, experience damages necessitated by the delay in filing a lawsuit.
68. Plaintiff requests this Court to order Defendant to accept the claim and make a determination pursuant to the terms thereof and award such other relief and damages as provided by Michigan law.
69. That Plaintiff has sustained damages as a result of Defendant's wrongful actions, and is entitled to all available damages and relief.

WHEREFORE, the Plaintiff also requests all available damages and relief that the Court deems fair and equitable including, but not limited to, reasonable medical, hospital, funeral, and burial expenses for which the estate is liable; reasonable compensation for the pain and suffering, while conscious, undergone by the deceased during the period intervening between the time of the injury and death; and damages for the loss of financial support and the loss of the society and companionship of the deceased.

COUNT VII – FRAUD/WRONGFUL DEATH

70. That Plaintiff hereby incorporates by reference thereto, paragraphs 1 through 12 of his common allegations, paragraphs 13 through 27 of Count I, paragraphs 28 through 34 of Count II, paragraphs 35 through 43 of Count III, paragraphs 44

through 47 of Count IV, paragraphs 48 through 57 of Count V, and paragraphs 58 through 69 of Count VI word for word and paragraph by paragraph.

71. That Defendant made material false representations as to the safety of the 2004 Pontiac Grand Am at issue leading up to decedent's purchase of the
72. Specifically, the Defendant represented that its vehicles, which would include the decedents, were safe leading up to decedent's purchase of the 2004 Pontiac Grand Am and even after said purchase.
73. As an example, the Defendant, in a 2005 statement, insisted that the ignition system issue was not a problem and was not a safety issue because the vehicle, according to Defendant, was still controllable and Defendant insisted that the engine can be restarted after shifting to neutral. It was also claimed by Defendant that the ignition issue was widespread because practically any vehicle can have power to a running engine cut off by inadvertently bumping the ignition.
74. That the statements made by the Defendant were false.
75. That Defendant made the representations, knowing that the statements were false.
76. That Defendant made the representations with the intention that it should be acted upon by the decedent and decedent acted in reliance upon it, i.e., she purchased and utilized the 2004 Pontiac Grand Am.
77. That the decedent suffered injury thereby and eventually death.
78. That Plaintiff has sustained damages as a result of Defendant's wrongful actions, and is entitled to all available damages and relief.

WHEREFORE, the Plaintiff hereby requests all available damages and relief that the Court deems fair and equitable including, but not limited to, reasonable medical, hospital, funeral, and burial expenses for which the estate is liable; reasonable compensation for the pain and suffering, while conscious, undergone by the deceased during the period intervening between the time of the injury and death; and damages for the loss of financial support and the loss of the society and companionship of the deceased.

COUNT VIII - FRAUDULENT CONCEALMENT

79. That Plaintiff hereby incorporates by reference thereto, paragraphs 1 through 12 of his common allegations, paragraphs 13 through 27 of Count I, paragraphs 28 through 34 of Count II, paragraphs 35 through 43 of Count III, paragraphs 44 through 47 of Count IV, paragraphs 48 through 57 of Count V, paragraphs 58 through 69 of Count VI and paragraphs 70 through 78 of Count VII word for word and paragraph by paragraph.
80. While Defendant has publicly acknowledged the existence of a defective ignition switch in over a million of its vehicles in various press releases and before various public forums, Defendant has actively concealed the fact that the vehicle operated by the decedent had the same defect until the recall notice even though that fact was known by Defendant.
81. As an example, the Defendant, in a 2005 statement, insisted that the ignition system issue was not a problem and was not a safety issue because the vehicle, according to Defendant, was still controllable and Defendant insisted that the

engine can be restarted after shifting to neutral. It was also claimed by Defendant that the ignition issue was widespread because practically any vehicle can have power to a running engine cut off by inadvertently bumping the ignition.

82. Defendant also created the GM Ignition Compensation Claims Resolution Facility for the purported purpose of providing compensation to all the individuals affected by the defective ignitions contained within its various vehicles, but did not include decedent's vehicle within its claims resolution facility even though decedent's vehicle has the same ignition system.

83. Upon information and belief, Defendant has known of the Ignition Switch Defect in the vehicles since at least 2001, and certainly well before decedent purchased the defective vehicle, and has concealed from or failed to notify the decedent, the Plaintiff, and the public of the full and complete nature of the Ignitions Switch Defect.

84. Although Defendant acknowledged in a recall dated August 12, 2014, that the defect existed with decedent's vehicle, Defendant did not fully disclose the Ignition Switch Defect and in fact downplayed the widespread prevalence of the problem, and minimized the risk of the defect occurring during normal operation of decedent's vehicle as well as other vehicles.

85. In 2005, Defendant issued a Technical Service Bulletin to dealers and service technicians directing that customers be advised to "remove unessential items from their key chains" to avoid inadvertent ignition switching, but did not identify or disclose the Defect. In February 2014, Defendant instituted only a limited recall,

only identifying two of the several models with the Ignition Switch Defect. Likewise, the later recall expanded to include five additional model years and makes does not fully disclose all the vehicles affected by the Ignition Switch Defect.

86. Any applicable statute of limitation has therefore been tolled by Defendant's knowledge, active concealment, and denial of the facts alleged herein, which behavior is ongoing.

87. That Plaintiff has sustained damages as a result of Defendant's wrongful actions, and is entitled to all available damages and relief.

WHEREFORE, the Plaintiff hereby requests all available damages and relief that the Court deems fair and equitable including, but not limited to, reasonable medical, hospital, funeral, and burial expenses for which the estate is liable; reasonable compensation for the pain and suffering, while conscious, undergone by the deceased during the period intervening between the time of the injury and death; and damages for the loss of financial support and the loss of the society and companionship of the deceased.

COUNT IX - ESTOPPEL

88. That Plaintiff hereby incorporates by reference thereto, paragraphs 1 through 12 of his common allegations, paragraphs 13 through 27 of Count I, paragraphs 28 through 34 of Count II, paragraphs 35 through 43 of Count III, paragraphs 44 through 47 of Count IV, paragraphs 48 through 57 of Count V, paragraphs 58

through 69 of Count VI, paragraphs 70 through 78 of Count VII and paragraphs 79 through 87 of Count VIII word for word and paragraph by paragraph.

89. Defendant was and is under a continuous duty to disclose to the decedent and to the Plaintiff the true character, quality, and nature of the vehicles. Defendant actively concealed the true character, quality, and nature of the vehicles and knowingly made misrepresentations about the quality, reliability, characteristics, and performance of the vehicles. The decedent and Plaintiff reasonably relied upon Defendant's knowing and affirmative misrepresentations and/or active concealment of these facts. Based on the foregoing, Defendant is estopped from relying on any statutes of limitation in defense of this action.

COUNT X – DISCOVERY RULE

90. That Plaintiff hereby incorporates by reference thereto, paragraphs 1 through 12 of his common allegations, paragraphs 13 through 27 of Count I, paragraphs 28 through 34 of Count II, paragraphs 35 through 43 of Count III, paragraphs 44 through 47 of Count IV, paragraphs 48 through 57 of Count V, paragraphs 58 through 69 of Count VI, paragraphs 70 through 78 of Count VII, paragraphs 79 through 87 of Count VIII and paragraphs 88 through 89 of Count IX word for word and paragraph by paragraph.
91. The causes of action alleged herein did not accrue until Plaintiff discovered that decedent's vehicle had the Ignition Switch Defect.
92. However, Plaintiff had no realistic ability to discern that decedent's vehicle was defective until—at the earliest—after the Ignition Switch Defect caused a sudden

unintended ignition shut off. Even then, Plaintiff had no reason to know the sudden loss of power was caused by a defect in the ignition switch because of General Motor's active concealment of the Ignition Switch Defect.

93. Not only did Defendant fail to notify the decedent and Plaintiff about Ignition Switch Defect, Defendant in fact denied any knowledge of or responsibility for the Ignition Switch Defect by virtue of the misrepresentations regarding the scope of the defect even after the accident at issue in this Complaint.

WHEREFORE, the Plaintiff prays for judgment against the Defendant in whatever amount in excess of this Court's jurisdictional limit that he is found to be entitled by a jury, together with any attorney fees that are allowable, and any and all economic and non-economic damages that Plaintiff has proven to have incurred as well as all other available relief and damages which are authorized by common law, court rule and/or statute.

Respectfully submitted

THE MASTROMARCO FIRM

Dated: March 23, 2015

By:


VICTOR J. MASTROMARCO, JR. (P34564)
Attorneys for Plaintiff
1024 N. Michigan Avenue
Saginaw, Michigan 48602
(989) 752-1414

DEMAND FOR TRIAL BY JURY

NOW COMES the Plaintiff, BENJAMIN W. PILLARS, individually and as personal representative of the estate of KATHLEEN ANN PILLARS, and hereby demands Trial by Jury of all issues in this cause unless expressly waived.

Respectfully submitted

THE MASTROMARCO FIRM

Dated: March 23, 2015

By: _____


VICTOR J. MASTROMARCO, JR. (P34564)

Attorneys for Plaintiff

1024 N. Michigan Avenue

Saginaw, Michigan 48602

(989) 752-1414

DEMAND FOR PRE-TRIAL CONFERENCE

NOW COME the Plaintiff, BENJAMIN W. PILLARS, individually and as personal representative of the estate of KATHLEEN ANN PILLARS, and hereby demands a Pre-Trial Conference pursuant to the Michigan Court Rules.

Respectfully submitted

THE MASTROMARCO FIRM

Dated: March 23, 2015

By: 

VICTOR J. MASTROMARCO, JR. (P34564)

Attorneys for Plaintiff

1024 N. Michigan Avenue

Saginaw, Michigan 48602

(989) 752-1414

Exhibit B

USDC Western District of Louisiana
Shreveport, Lafayette, Monroe, Alexandria

James Williams; Steven Douglas
Williams, individually and on
behalf of the deceased Cheryl
Clay Williams

v.

General Motors LLC
4/7/2015 5:15 cv 1070
(Shreveport)

Wrongful death. Defendant's defective automobile led to
the death of Cheryl Williams in a car accident.

[Download](#)

W. Singleton

IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
 FOR THE WESTERN DISTRICT OF LOUISIANA.

JAMES WILLIAMS AND STEVEN)
 DOUGLAS WILLIAMS,)
 INDIVIDUALLY, AND ON BEHALF OF)
 THE DECEASED CHERYL CLAY)
 WILLIAMS)

Plaintiff,)

v.)

GENERAL MOTORS, LLC,)

Defendant.)
 _____)

Civil Action No.: _____

COMPLAINT WITH JURY DEMAND

COMPLAINT FOR DAMAGES

Comes now Plaintiff, James Williams, individually, and on behalf of his deceased wife, Cheryl Clay Williams and Steven Douglas Williams, individually, and on behalf of his deceased mother, Cheryl Clay Williams, by and through undersigned Counsel of Record and pursuant to the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure, and files this Complaint against Defendant, General Motors, LLC ("GM"), and alleges upon information and belief and based on the investigation of counsel to date as follows:

NATURE OF THE ACTION

1. On or about March 13, 2009, Decedent, Cheryl Clay Williams ("Mrs. Williams"), was involved in a motor vehicle accident in Bossier Parish, Louisiana, while driving a 2003 Cadillac CTS, VIN Number 1G6DM579330120614, manufactured by Defendant GM.
2. Plaintiff now has information and belief that certain operational parts in that 2003 Cadillac CTS, were knowingly defective, and/or improperly designed, manufactured, or installed

by Defendant GM so as to have caused the loss of control which ultimately led to the collision and resulting injuries, damages, and death of Mrs. Williams on or about March 13, 2009.

3. Therefore, Plaintiff brings this civil action for such amounts as are reasonable in these premises, and also punitive damages.

4. The claims asserted herein arise out of the design, selection, inspection, testing, manufacture, assembly, equipping, marketing, distribution, and sale of an uncrashworthy, defective, and unreasonable dangerous automobile.

5. This product liability action also includes claims for general negligence, gross negligence, reckless conduct, breach of warranty, and wrongful death.

6. At the time of her death, Mrs. Williams was married to James Williams and was the mother of the then minor child, Steven Douglas Williams. Thus, James Williams and Steven Douglas Williams are the proper parties to bring this survival action under Louisiana Civil Code Article 2315.1, and this action for wrongful death under Louisiana Civil Code Article 2315.2.

THE INCIDENT

7. On or about March 13, 2009, Decedent Cheryl Clay Williams was driving a 2003 Cadillac CTS, VIN Number 1G6DM579330120614, west on Panther Drive in Bossier City, Bossier Parish, Louisiana.

8. Upon information and belief, Mrs. Williams then entered the intersection of Shreveport Barksdale Highway and Panther Drive to navigate a left turn onto Shreveport Barksdale Highway, when suddenly and without warning the subject vehicle malfunctioned.

9. Thereafter, Mrs. Williams' vehicle was struck by a tractor trailer, which was being driven south bound on Shreveport Barksdale Highway.

10. Mrs. Williams was seriously injured and ultimately died, as a result of the collision. Immediately prior to her death, Mrs. Williams was trapped in her vehicle, while emergency workers attempted to extract her from the vehicle.

11. Mrs. Williams sustained internal injuries and bleeding, before she became unresponsive and dies as a result of her injuries.

12. Since the time of Mrs. Williams' motor vehicle accident, the subject vehicle has been recalled as a result of defects with its ignition switch in its component parts, per GM Recall # N140172 and NHTSA Recall # 14V394, effective July 21, 2014.

13. Upon information and belief, the safety defects in the Vehicle, subject to those recalls, were a cause of Mrs. Williams' vehicle malfunction that day and ultimately led to the collision at issue in this Complaint.

14. More specifically, upon information and belief, a defect in the ignition switch in the vehicle caused the key to unintentionally move away from the "run" position during the Incident and interfered with the engine power, power steering, and/or power brake functions in the vehicle when the vehicle malfunctioned, ultimately causing Plaintiff's injuries during the crash.

15. Defendant GM is one of the largest vehicle manufacturers in the United States and designed and manufactured the vehicle at issue in this Complaint sometime in or around 2003.

16. Prior to the Incident on March 13, 2009, Defendant GM had not reported any potential problems with the vehicle and/or any other vehicles of its kind and had not recalled the vehicle and/or any other vehicles of its kind for defects or other design/operational issues.

17. Despite that fact, however, upon information and belief, prior to March 13, 2009, Defendant GM was in the business of designing, manufacturing, testing, and selling and/or distributing vehicles in Louisiana that were knowingly unsafe and dangerous, defective, and/or

hazardous for public consumers' ordinary use, including but not limited to vehicle at issue in this Complaint.

18. Also upon information and belief, Defendant GM knew about the safety related defects in Mrs. Williams' vehicle for at least ten years before the subject Recall was issued, but did nothing to recall, remedy, warn, or protect against the problem prior to the time that Mrs. Williams' accident occurred.

19. As a result, although the vehicle and its component sub-assemblies were in the same essential condition as they were at the time it left Defendant's control, at the time of the Incident, the aforementioned vehicle was defective in its design and was not reasonably safe to drive.

20. Had the vehicle and/or its component parts functioned properly, however, on the Incident at issue in this Complaint may have never occurred.

21. Therefore, by reason of the foregoing, and for its failure to provide a vehicle that was reasonably safe for its intended use, Defendant GM is liable for all damages, injuries and losses suffered and sustained as a result of the Incident at issue in this Complaint.

THE PARTIES, JURISDICTION, AND VENUE

22. At all times relevant herein, Mrs. Williams was a citizen and resident of Bossier Parish, State of Louisiana.

23. At all times relevant herein, Defendant GM is and was a for-profit corporation organized under the laws of the State of Delaware with its principal place of business located at 300 Renaissance Center, Detroit, Michigan 48265.

24. At all times relevant herein, Defendant GM is and was the successor corporation to General Motors Corporation ("GMC"), which underwent bankruptcy in 2009. Through that

bankruptcy and an asset sale on July 10, 2009, GM acquired substantially all assets and assumed certain liabilities of GMC.

25. At all times relevant herein, among the liabilities and obligations expressly retained by GM after the bankruptcy are:

From and after the Closing, Purchaser [GM] shall comply with the certification, reporting and recall requirements of the National Traffic and Motor Vehicle Act, the Transportation Recall Enhancement, Accountability and Documentation Act, the Clean Air Act, the California Health and Safety Code, and similar laws, in each case, to the extent applicable in respect of vehicles and vehicle parts manufactured or distributed by [GMC].

26. Also through the bankruptcy sale on July 10, 2009, GM expressly assumed:

[A]ll Liabilities arising under express written warranties of [GMC] that are specifically identified as warranties and delivered in connection with the sale of new, certified used or pre-owned vehicles or new or remanufactured motor vehicles parts and equipment (including services parts, accessories, engines, and transmissions) manufactured or sold by [GMC] or Purchaser prior to or after the Closing and (B) all obligations under Lemon Laws.

27. At all times relevant herein, GM acquired and operated GMC and ran it as a continuous business enterprise, that transaction constituted a sale of assets amount to a *de facto* merger or consolidation, and GM is a mere continuation of GMC. Also, because there was an express and implied assumption of liability during, after, and through the bankruptcy sale on July 10, 2009, and GM was aware from its inception of the significant ignition switch defect in its vehicles produced, GM is liable through successor liability for the deceptive and unfair acts and omissions of GMC, as further detailed herein.

28. Hereinafter, GM and GMC, together will be referred to as ("GM" or "GM Defendant") unless otherwise necessary and distinguished further for the purpose of this Complaint.

29. At all times relevant herein, the event out of which this cause of action arose occurred on or about March 13, 2009, at the intersection of Shreveport Barksdale Highway and Panther Drive in Bossier Parish, Louisiana.

30. At all times relevant herein, Defendant GM is and was licensed to conduct substantial business in the State of Louisiana, regularly caused its products to be sold in Louisiana, and the cause of action arises out of a tort committed in Louisiana, such that personal jurisdiction is proper under Louisiana Code § 13:3201 et. Seq. and the Due Process Clause of the Fifth and fourteenth Amendments of the Constitution of the United States of America.

31. Defendant GM has a certificate of Authority to Transact Business in Louisiana, and may be served by and through its registered agent for services of process, Corporation Service Company, at 320 Somerulos Street, Baton Rouge, Louisiana 70802-6129.

32. This Honorable Court has jurisdiction to hear this matter pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 1391(a)(1) because the amount in controversy exceeds \$75,000.00, exclusive of interest and costs, and diversity of citizenship exists between the parties.

33. Venue of this action lies in the Western District of Louisiana pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 1391(a) as it is the judicial district in which a substantial part of the event or omissions giving rise to the claim occurred.

NATURE OF THE CLAIM

A. GM's Duty to Disclose Serious Safety Defects

34. Plaintiff adopts and re-alleges each prior paragraph, where relevant, as if set forth fully herein.

35. Upon information and belief, the Vehicle at issue in this Complaint had safety-related design defects making it unsafe to operate on March 13, 2009.

36. Based upon the evidence that has recently come to light, defendant GM had knowledge about these defects in its vehicles, since at least 2001, but intentionally, purposely, fraudulently, and systematically concealed the information from the public up until its first recall in February of 2014.

37. Under the Motor Vehicle Safety Act (the "Safety Act"), 49 U.S.C. § 30101 et. seq., and the Transportation Recall Enhancement, Accountability, and Documentation Act (the "Tread Act"), 49 U.S.C. § 30170, Defendant GM is required to recall and repair motor vehicle defects related to safety or which cause the vehicle to be non-compliant with the Federal Motor Vehicle Safety Standards ("FMVSS").

38. Under the Safety Act, the Secretary of Transportation "shall prescribe motor vehicle safety standards." 49 U.S.C. § 30111(a). The Act prohibits, with certain limited exceptions, the manufacturer for sale or the delivery in interstate commerce of any vehicle that does not comply with the standards promulgated in accordance with the Act 49 U.S.C. § 30115.

39. The Safety Act requires that a manufacturer of motor vehicles certify to the distributor or dealer that the "vehicle or equipment complies with applicable motor vehicle safety standards." 49 U.S.C. § 30115.

40. If a manufacturer learns that a vehicle contains a defect and that defect is related to motor safety or the vehicle does not comply with proper application of the FMVSS, the manufacturer must inform the Secretary of Transportation. 49 U.S.C. § 30118(c)(1)-(2). If the Secretary of Transportation determines that the vehicle is defective or noncompliant with the FMVSS, it will require the manufacturer to notify the owners, purchasers and dealers of the defect and require it to remedy the defect or noncompliance. 49 U.S.C. § 30118(b)(2)(A) & (B).

41. Defendant GM violated the Tread Act by failing to timely inform NHTSA of the ignition switch defects and allowed vehicles to remain on the road with these defects. These same acts and omissions also violated various State consumer protection laws, as detailed bellow.

42. If Defendant GM had informed the Secretary of Transportation that its vehicles were not in compliance with FMVSS 206, the Secretary would have required it to notify owners, purchasers, and dealers, and to remedy the defect in accordance with 49 U.S.C. § 30119.

43. Thus, Defendant GM had a duty to warn the Plaintiff of defective and noncompliant parts, ignition switch problems, and/or brake or power steering issues in its vehicles, and to have remedied those defects prior to the time that the accident at issue in this Complaint occurred.

44. Alternatively, even if Defendant GM believed the Vehicle to have complied, it knew that certain defective parts in its Vehicle were unsafe and in a defective condition such that it had a duty to fully disclose and warn purchasers, owners, and dealers about those defects as well.

45. At all times relevant to this Complaint, the Defendant GM engaged in a scheme to keep concealed known and identified defects and to permit dangerous vehicles to remain on the road, to avoid the cost of recalling and/or repairing the unsafe and defective vehicles at the expense of the public and their safety.

B. GM's Fraudulent Conduct in Concealing the Defects

1) GM First Learns About the Safety Related Defects in its Vehicles

46. Plaintiff adopts and re-alleges each prior paragraph, where relevant, as if set forth fully herein.

47. In 2001, during developmental testing of one of its vehicles – the 2003 Saturn Ion –GM first learned that the engines in those vehicles were stalling due to ignition system defects. At

that time, however, GM chose not to fix, disclose, or address the problem or those defects discovered.

48. In 2002, GM first began manufacturing and selling 2003 Saturn Ions with the known ignition switch defects, and later it began selling Cadillac CTS's and many other different types of vehicles with known defects as well.

49. In 2004, GM engineers first reported that the defective ignition switches on the Saturn Ion (and its other vehicles) was so weak and so low on the steering column that a driver's knee could easily bump the key and turn off the vehicle. At that time, the GM engineer perceived the defect to be serious enough to include, in his January 2004 GM program report, that "[t]his is a basic design flaw and should be corrected if we want repeat sales."

50. Nevertheless, GM began manufacturing and selling vehicles with the same defective ignition key system previously reported and observed. In October of 2004, Gary Altman-GM's program-engineering manager for the Cobalt-drove the Cobalt, with the standard key and key fob, and during that test drive, bumped the key with his knee, causing the engine to turn off and stall. Altman reported that incident to GM.

51. In response to Altman's report, GM launched an engineering inquiry to investigate the potential for the key to move from the "run" to the "accessory/off" position during ordinary driving conditions. This inquiry is known within GM as a Problem Resolution Tracking System Inquiry ("PRTS"). The specific complaint which resulted in the PRTS was that the "the vehicle can be keyed off with knee while driving." On February 1, 2005, as part of the PRTS, GM engineers concluded that:

There are two main reasons that [sic] we believe can cause a lower effort in turning the key: 1. A low torque detent in the ignition switch. 2. A low position of the lock module in the column. (PRTS-Complete Report N172404).

52. As part of the PRTS, GM engineers also began looking into ways to solve the problem of the key moving from the "run" to the "accessory/off" position during ordinary driving.

53. On February 18, 2005, GM engineers presented several possible solutions to the Cockpit Program Integration Team ("CPIT"). GM engineers determined the only "sure solution" to fixing the problem of the key inadvertently moving from the "run" to the "accessory/off" position required changing from a low mount to a high mount lock module, which would considerably reduce the possibility of the key/key fob being impacted by a driver.

54. According to GM engineers, this change in the key position on the lock module, combined with increasing the detent in the ignition switch, would be a "sure solution." GM, however, through Altman, rejected this "sure solution," in part, because the cost to implement the solution would be too high.

55. During this PRTS, GM also considered changing the key from a slot to a hole as a way to attempt to contain this problem, but not as a solution to the problem. Changing the key from a slot to a hole would reduce the lever arm of the key and the key chain. With the slot design, the key chain would hang lower on the key which would increase the torque force on the ignition switch when the chain was contacted or moved in any way. GM engineers determined this key change would significantly reduce the chance of the key inadvertently moving from the "run" to the "accessory/off" position during ordinary driving maneuvers.

56. A GM engineer conducted a cost analysis of this key change and determined that the cost to make this change would be less than one dollar per vehicle or around 57 cents per part. Nevertheless, GM rejected this proposed key change and, on March 9, 2005, GM closed the PRTS without taking any steps to fix the defective ignition systems in its vehicles. The PRTS detailed the reasons why GM took no action:

Per GMX001 PEM's [Gary Altman] directive we are closing this PRTS with no action. The main reasons are as following: All possible solutions were presented to CPIT and VAPTR: a. The lead-time for all the solutions is too long. b. The tooling cost and piece price are too high. c. None of the solutions seem to fully countermeasure the possibility of the key being turned (ignition turn off) during driving. Thus **none of the solutions represents an acceptable business case.** (emphasis added)

57. On February 28, 2005, GM first issued a bulletin recall to its dealers regarding engine-stalling incidents in certain vehicles it manufactured – or more specifically, in 2005 Cobalts and 2005 Pontiac Pursuits (the Canadian version of the Pontiac G5).

58. The February 28, 2005, bulletin addressed the potential for drivers of these vehicles to inadvertently turn off the ignition due to low key ignition cylinder torque/effort.

59. In that first February 28, 2005 recall bulletin, GM provided the following recommendations/instructions to its authorized dealers – **but not to Plaintiff or the public in general:**

There is potential for the driver to inadvertently turn off the ignition due to low key ignition cylinder torque/effort. The concern is more likely to occur if the driver is short and has a large heavy key chain.

In the cases this condition was documented, the driver's knee would contact the key chain while the vehicle was turning. The steering column was adjusted all the way down. This is more likely to happen to a person that is short as they will have the seat positioned closer to the steering column.

In cases that fit this profile, question the customer thoroughly to determine if this may be the cause. The customer should be advised of this potential and to take steps, such as removing unessential items from their key chains, to prevent it.

Please follow this diagnosis process thoroughly and complete each step. If the condition exhibited is resolved without completing every step, the remaining steps do not need to be performed.

60. At that time, however, GM knew that the inadvertent turning off of the ignition in its vehicles was due to design defects in the ignition system in those vehicles, but failed to disclose and, in fact, concealed, the February 28, 2005 bulletin information from the public and sent affirmative representations to dealers that did not accurately describe the nature of the problem.

61. Indeed, rather than disclosing this serious safety problem that uniformly affected all of its vehicle owners and distributors, GM instead concealed and obscured the problem, electing to wait until customers brought their vehicles to a dealership after an engine-stalling incident, and even offered its own dealers incomplete, incorrect, and insufficient descriptions of the defects and the correct manner in which to remedy them as well.

62. In March 2005, following its receipt of a customer complaint that his/her Cobalt vehicle ignition turned off while driving, GM opened another PRTS — Complete Report (0793/2005US). Steve Oakley, the brand quality manager for the Cobalt, originated the PRTS.

As part of the

PRTS, Mr. Oakley reviewed an email dated March 9, 2005 from Jack Weber, a GM engineer.

The subject of the email was "Cobalt SS Ignition Turn Off." In the email Mr. Weber stated:

I've had a chance to drive a Cobalt SS and attempt to turn off the ignition during heel/toe down shifting. Much to my surprise, the first time I turned off the ignition switch was during a normal traffic brake application on I96. After that I was able to do a static reproduction of the condition in a parking lot. I've attached photos of the condition with comments. My Anthropometric Measurements are attached below:

I've had a chance to drive a Cobalt SS and attempt to turn off the ignition during heel/toe down shifting. Much to my surprise, the first time I turned off the ignition switch was during a normal traffic brake application on I96. After that I was able to do a static reproduction of the condition in a parking lot. I've attached photos of the condition with comments. My Anthropometric Measurements are attached below:

Static view of keys, fob and registration hitting knee.

Position of RKE fob during normal driving. Dynamic evaluation.

View of steering column cover and Pass Key 3+"lump" under the key slot.

Key in run position, knee contacting the fob and the split ring is pulling on the key to move it to the "off" position. Static evaluation.

Fob has levered around the steering column cover and turned the ignition off.

Unobstructed view of the fob and column cover.

Attached below is documentation of a RAMSIS study performed to attempt to duplicate the real world condition.

Please call at (586) 986-0622 with questions.

Jack Weber

At that time, Mr. Weber had clearly identified the defects in the ignition system in its vehicles for GM, but GM continued to fail to heed and actively concealed the warnings.

63. Despite that clear evidence, GM engineers still decided not to reconsider any of the proposed solutions discussed during the February 2005 PRTS. Instead, the GM engineers leading the PRTS recommended that sole corrective action GM should recommend would be to advise customers to remove excess material from their key rings, even though GM knew that the inadvertent turning off of the ignition in these vehicles was due to design defects in its vehicles, and was not limited to drivers having excess key ring materials.

64. In May 2005, GM received another customer complaint and opened another PRTS. During that PRTS, GM decided to redesign the key in order to reduce the possibility that a driver may inadvertently turn the key from the "run" to the "accessory/off" position during ordinary driving. Despite that initial safety/redesign commitment, however, GM ultimately failed to follow through on its own decision and closed this PRTS without any action, further concealing what it knew from the public and continuing to subject the public, including the Plaintiff, to the defective vehicles' serious safety risks.

65. In September of 2005, GM first received notice of a defect related accident and death.

On July 29, 2005, Decedent Amber Marie Rose, a sixteen-year-old from Clinton, Maryland, had been driving a 2005 Cobalt when she ran off the road and struck a tree head-on. She had died as a result of the injuries sustained in the crash.

66. GM opened an internal investigation file pertaining to the incident, and during its investigation learned: (1) that the Cobalt the Decedent had been driving was in the "accessory/off" position at the time of the crash, and (2) that the driver's side frontal airbag should have deployed given the circumstances of the accident. Upon information and belief, GM subsequently entered into a confidential settlement agreement with that Decedent's mother, but still, the defect was not corrected or publicly disclosed.

67. As of February 2005, GM's own internal engineers had repeatedly issued reports to the company informing them about the danger of the ignition switch defect discussed in this Complaint, and as early as July of 2005, GM was placed on notice that the defect was serious enough to cause a deadly crash.

68. Pursuant to 49 C.F.R. § 573.6, which requires an automobile manufacturer to "furnish a report to the NHTSA for each defect . . . related to motor vehicle safety."

69. Instead of complying with its legal obligations, however, GM fraudulently concealed the ignition switch defects in its vehicles from the public—including the Plaintiff—and continued to manufacture and sell vehicles with known safety defects.

70. And further, as a result of its failure to timely expose its knowledge and/or effectively recall its vehicles with known defects/defective parts, in or about 2003, GM manufactured and designed the Vehicle using the identical and/or substantially similar component parts as those vehicles discussed above and contained the same defective and dangerous ignition switch which had previously been identified to GM.

2) The Accident Toll Rises – GM Investigates Further, But Continues its Concealment and Fraudulent Misrepresentations to the Public

71. Plaintiff adopts and re-alleges each prior paragraph, where relevant, as if set forth fully herein.

72. In December 2005, shortly after it commenced its internal investigation into the incident leading to Amber's death, GM issued a Technical Service Bulletin (05-02-35-007) (the "TSB"). The TSB, which GM affirmatively represented applied to 2005–2006 Chevrolet Cobalts, 2006 Chevrolet HHRs, 2005–2006 Pontiac Pursuit, 2006 Pontiac Solstices, and 2003–2006 Saturn Ions, provided, "Information on inadvertent Turning of Key Cylinder, Loss of Electrical System and no DTCs," provided the following service information:

There is potential for the driver to inadvertently turn off the ignition due to low ignition key cylinder torque/effort.

The concern is more likely to occur if the driver is short and has a large and/or heavy key chain. In these cases, this condition was documents and the driver's knee would contact the key chain while the vehicle was turning and the steering column was adjusted all the way down. This is more likely to happen to a person who is short, as they have the seat positioned closer to the steering column.

In cases that fit this profile, question the customer thoroughly to determine if this may be the cause. The customer should be advised of this potential and should take steps to prevent it - such as removing unessential items from their key chain.

Engineering has come up with an insert for the key ring so that it goes from a "slot" design to a hole design. As a result, the key ring cannot move up and down in the slot any longer - it can only rotate on the hole. In addition, the previous key ring has been replaced with a smaller, 13 mm (0.5 in) design. This will result in the keys not hanging as low as in the past.

73. At the time GM issued this statement, however, GM had provided information that was false and misleading. In the two PRTSs GM issued before it issued the TSB, GM engineers never represented that short drivers or heavy key chains were the reasons why these incidents were happening. Indeed, at the time it issued the TSB, GM knew that these incidents were not

caused by short drivers with heavy key chains but that they were, instead, caused by safety related defects in the ignition systems of its vehicles.

74. In 2005, GM began buying back Cobalts from certain customers who were experiencing engine stalling incidents, but never informed the public of that fact. Indeed, GM refused to buy back some of the vehicles, despite engine stalling incident complaints, and never informed its customers of the TSB or availability of the key insert alternative.

75. On November 17, 2005, shortly after Decedent Amber Marie Rose's death report and immediately before GM issued the TSB, both mentioned above, there was another incident involving the defect in Baldwin, Louisiana. In that incident, a 2005 Cobalt had run off the road and collided with a tree, and the frontal airbags had not deployed. GM received notice of the accident, and opened a file – the “Colbert” file – to investigate, but still did not take action to correct, fix, or publicly report the defect.

76. On February 10, 2006, shortly after GM's issuance of the TSB, another incident occurred in Lanexa, Virginia. There, another a 2005 Cobalt had run off the road and collided with a light pole, and the frontal airbags had not deployed. The download of the SDM (the vehicle's “black box”) showed the key was in the “accessory/off” position at the time of the crash. GM received notice of this accident, opened a file, referred to it as the “Carroll” incident, but still did not take action to correct, fix, or publicly report the defect.

77. On March 14, 2006, in Frederick, Maryland, another 2005 Cobalt accident occurred. In that incident, the vehicle had run off the road, collided with a utility pole, and the frontal airbags had not deployed. The download of the SDM showed the key was in the “accessory/off” position at the time of the crash. GM received notice of this incident, opened a file, referred to it as the “Oakley” incident, but still did not take action to correct, fix, or publicly report the defect.

78. On August 1, 2006, following its receipt of a customer complaint about a Cobalt stalling while driving, GM opened yet another PRTS relating to this issue. GM closed this PRTS on October 2, 2006 however, without taking any action.

79. In October 2006, GM updated the TSB (05-02-35-007) to include additional model years: the 2007 Saturn Ion and Sky, 2007 Chevrolet HHR, 2007 Cobalt and 2007 Pontiac Solstice and G5. These vehicles had the same safety-related defects in the Key System as the vehicles in the original TSB. All of the vehicles identified in the original TSB are hereinafter referred to as the "Defective Vehicles."

80. On December 29, 2006, in Sellenville, Pennsylvania, another 2005 Cobalt drove off the road and hit a tree. The frontal airbags failed to deploy. GM was notified, opened a file, and referred to it as the "Frei" incident, but still did not take action to correct, fix, or publicly report the defect.

81. On February 6, 2007, in Shaker Township, Pennsylvania, a 2006 Cobalt incident occurred. In that incident, the vehicle ran off the road and hit a truck. Despite there being a frontal impact in this incident, the frontal airbags failed to deploy. The download of the SDM showed the key was in the "accessory/off" position. GM received notice of this incident, opened a file, and referred to it as the "White" incident, but still did not take action to correct, fix, or publicly report the defect.

82. In August 2007, GM met with its Sensing and Diagnostic Module ("SDM") supplier, Continental, to review SDM data from a crash of a 2005 Chevrolet Cobalt where the airbags failed to deploy.

83. On August 6, 2007, in Cross Lanes, West Virginia, a 2006 Cobalt rear-ended a truck. The frontal airbags failed to deploy. GM received notice of this incident, opened a file, and

referred to it as the “McCormick” incident, but still did not take action to correct, fix, or publicly report the defect.

84. In September 2007, the Chief of the Defect Assessment Division within the Office of Defects Investigation (“ODI”) of the National Highway Traffic Safety Administration (“NHTSA”) emailed other ODI officials and proposed an investigation of “frontal airbag non-deployment [sic] in the 2003-2006 Chevrolet Cobalt/Saturn Ion.” This email went on to state that the:

“... issue was promoted by a pattern of reported non-deployments in VOQ [Vehicle Owners’ Questionnaire] complaints that was first observed in early 2005. Since that time, [the Defects Assessment Division] has followed up on the complaints, enlisted the support of NCSA’s Special Crash Investigations (SCI) team, discussed the matter with GM, and received a related EWD Referral. Notwithstanding GM’s indications that they see no specific problem pattern, DAD perceives a pattern of non-deployments in these vehicles that does not exist in their peers”

This email from the Chief of the Defect Assessment Division at NHTSA shows that, as of September 2007, GM was deliberately misleading in a report to NHTSA and concealing the defects in its vehicles’ ignition systems in violation of federal law.

85. On September 25, 2007, in New Orleans, Louisiana, a 2007 Cobalt lost control and struck a guardrail. Despite there being a frontal impact in this incident, the frontal airbags failed to deploy. GM received notice of this incident, opened a file, and referred to it as the “Gathe” incident, but still did not take action to correct, fix, or publicly report the defect.

86. On October 16, 2007, in Lyndhurst, Ohio, a 2005 Cobalt traveled off road and hit a tree. The frontal airbags failed to deploy. GM received notice of this incident, opened a file, and referred to it as the “Breen” incident, but still did not take action to correct, fix, or publicly report the defect.

87. On April 5, 2008, in Sommerville, Tennessee, a 2006 Cobalt traveled off the road and struck a tree. Despite there being a frontal impact in this incident, the frontal airbags failed to deploy. The download of the SDM showed the key was in the "accessory/off" position. GM received notice of this incident, opened a file, and referred to it as the "Freeman" incident, but still did not take action to correct, fix, or publicly report the defect.

88. On May 21, 2008, in Argyle, Wisconsin, a 2007 G5 traveled off the road and struck a tree. Despite there being a frontal impact in this incident, the frontal airbags failed to deploy. The download of the SDM showed the key was in the "accessory/off" position. GM received notice of this incident, opened a file, and referred to it as the "Wild" incident, but still did not take action to correct, fix, or publicly report the defect.

89. On May 28, 2008, in Lufkin, Texas, a 2007 Cobalt traveled off the road and struck a tree. Despite there being a frontal impact in this incident, the frontal airbags failed to deploy. GM received notice of this incident, opened a file, and referred to it as the "McDonald" incident, but still did not take action to correct, fix, or publicly report the defect.

90. On September 13, 2008, in Lincoln Township, Michigan, a 2006 Cobalt traveled off the road and struck a tree. Despite there being a frontal impact in this incident, the frontal airbags failed to deploy. GM received notice of this incident, opened a file, and referred to it as the "Harding" incident, but still did not take action to correct, fix, or publicly report the defect.

91. On November 29, 2008, in Rolling Hills Estates, California, a 2008 Cobalt traveled off the road and hit a tree. Despite there being a frontal impact in this incident, the frontal airbags failed to deploy. GM received notice of this incident, opened a file, and referred to it as the "Dunn" incident, but still did not take action to correct, fix, or publicly report the defect.

92. On December 6, 2008, in Lake Placid, Florida, a 2007 Cobalt traveled off the road and hit a utility pole. Despite there being a frontal impact in this incident, the frontal airbags failed to deploy. The download of the SDM showed the key was in the “accessory/off” position. GM received notice of this incident, opened a file, and referred to it as the “Grondona” incident, but still did not take action to correct, fix, or publicly report the defect.

93. In February 2009, GM opened yet another PRTS with respect to the Defective Vehicles – this time to investigate why the slot in the key in its vehicles allowed the key chain to hang too low in the vehicles, as well as the inadvertent shutting off of the vehicles. Through this PRTS, GM determined that changing the key from a slot to a hole would significantly reduce the likelihood of inadvertent turning off the ignition switch.

94. In March 2009, GM approved of the design change in the key from the slot to a hole. According to GM, this redesigned change was implemented in model year 2010 Cobalts. GM, however, chose not to provide these redesigned keys the owners or lessees of any of the vehicles implicated in the TSB, including the 2003 Ion.

95. The timeline below gives a short overview of some key points between 2004 and the present, as discussed above:

2001-2004 GM learns Key Systems are defective.	2005-2009 GM learns of hundreds of field reports of Key System failures and multiple fatalities.	2010-2014 GM learns of more field reports of Key System failures and additional fatalities.
2005 GM engineers’ proposed fix rejected; Amber Rose dies after airbag	2009 GM declares and emerges from bankruptcy.	2014 GM issues inadequate recall over 10 years after learning its ignition switch systems

fails to deploy.

are defective.

96. Therefore, throughout this entire time period, GM was selling defective vehicles to consumers for full price, and consumers were purchasing them believing that the vehicles were non-defective, but all the while GM was concealing the extent and nature of the serious and dangerous defects mentioned above.

3) GM's Affirmative Misrepresentations to the Public and the Bankruptcy Court

97. Plaintiff adopts and re-alleges each prior paragraph, where relevant, as if set forth fully herein.

98. Also despite its knowledge of the extent and nature of the dangerous defects in its vehicles, at all times relevant, GM marketed and continued to market that its vehicles, although equipped with defective ignition switches, were safe and reliable when, in fact, the opposite was true.

99. Since as early as 2001, GM knew that the defective design of the ignition switches presented serious safety issues, but rather than replacing the defective ignition switch, or notifying NHTSA of the danger, GM expressly and intentionally made it a business decision to continue concealing the defects from the public to boost vehicle sales and maximize profits.

100. Prior to its bankruptcy filing in 2009, in a section called "safety," on its website, GM had included the following statement:

OUR COMMITMENT

Your family's safety is important to us. Whether it's a short errand around town or a cross-country road trip, Chevrolet is committed to keeping you and your family safe — from the start of your journey to your destination.

That's why every Chevrolet is designed with a comprehensive list of safety and security features to help give you peace of mind. Choose from the safety features below to learn more about how they work, and which Chevy vehicles offer them.

101. Similarly, it had promoted its Saturn vehicle line on television with statements like, "Putting people first" and in print ad campaigns had featured statements like, "Need is where you begin. In vehicles, it's about things like reliability, durability and, of course, safety. That's where we started when developing our new line of cars" to increase sales. Thru statements like these, GM clearly made affirmative misrepresentations to the public that its vehicles were safe when, in fact, the company had failed to disclose the known defects.

102. On June 1, 2009, when the "Old" GM ("GMC") filed bankruptcy in the Southern District of New York, and a "New" GM was incorporated to, on July 10, 2009, acquire substantially all assets and assume certain liability of GMC through a Section 363 sale under Chapter 11 of the U.S. Bankruptcy Code, GM also fraudulently concealed these ignition defects from the federal Bankruptcy Court as well.

103. So even as GM took billions of dollars in taxpayer money from the U.S. Government and obtained the U.S. Government's sponsorship of a plan of reorganization that salvaged the company's very existence, it continued to conceal and failed to disclose its knowledge about the ignition switch defects to the Bankruptcy Court, the U.S. Government, to persons who owned or leased GM vehicles containing the defective ignition switch at that time, and/or to any other interested parties in violation of the law.

**4) GM's Continued Fraudulent Concealment/ Misrepresentation from 2009
Going Forward**

104. Plaintiff adopts and re-alleges each prior paragraph, where relevant, as if set forth fully herein.

105. After the Bankruptcy Court approved the sale of GMC to GM on July 10, 2009, without knowledge of these misrepresentations aforementioned and above, a “New” GM was formed that not only had assumed the liabilities of GMC for its bad actions prior to the acquisition but which also possessed its own independent knowledge of the defects in its vehicles and independently chose to continue to conceal the defect as well.

106. More specifically, the “New” GM had actual knowledge that, because of the way in which the ignition was designed and integrated into the Defective Vehicles, the ignition switch could fail during normal operation, cutting off engine power and certain electrical systems in the vehicles, which, in turn, would disable key vehicle components, safety features (like airbags), or other vehicle functions, leaving occupants vulnerable to crashes, serious injuries, and death.

107. In part, GM’s knowledge of the ignition switch defects arises from the fact that key personnel with knowledge of the defects remained in their same positions once GM took over from “Old” GMC. For example, the Design Research Engineer who was responsible for the rollout of the defective ignition switch in 2003 was Raymond DeGiorgio. Mr. DeGiorgio continued to serve as an engineer at Old GM and GM until April 2014 when he was suspended as a result of his involvement in the defective ignition switch crisis. In the wake of the *Report to the Board of Directors of General Motors Company Regarding the Ignition Switch Recalls*, authored by Anton R. Valukas of Jenner & Block (May 29, 2014) (hereinafter “the Valukas Report”), Mr. DeGiorgio was fired, for he knew about and actively concealed the defect while working for both GM and “Old” GMC.

108. Similarly, Gary Altman who was the program-engineering manager mentioned previously for the Cobalt at GMC knew about the defect and remained an engineer at GM, all throughout the transition, until he was suspended on April 10, 2014. Eventually, he was also

fired for his role in the ignition switch defect cover-up in the wake of the Valukas Report. In connection with that investigation, Mr. Altman recently admitted that engineering managers (including himself and Mr. DeGiorgio) knew about ignition switch problems in the Defective Vehicles that could cause them to stall, and disable power steering and power brakes, but that

GMC launched the vehicle anyway because they believed that the vehicles could be safely steered off the road after a stall. Mr. Altman was adamant that “the [Cobalt] was maneuverable and controllable” with the power steering and power brakes inoperable. Nevertheless, all throughout the relevant period, GM continued to claim that it did not view vehicle stalling and the loss of power steering as a “safety issue,” but rather as a “customer convenience” issue,¹ and even went so far as to allege that it was not aware that when the ignition switch moves to the “accessory” position, the airbags become inoperable even though GM itself had previously designed the airbags to not deploy in that exact circumstance.

109. Additionally, in 2010, the “New” GM began its own formal investigations into the defect in its vehicles and its deathly consequences. More specifically, that year, GM initiated a new investigation into the frontal airbag non-deployment incidents in the Chevrolet Cobalts and Pontiac G5s and subsequently elevated that investigation to a Field Performance Evaluation (“FPE”).

110. In August 2011, GM assigned Engineering Group Manager, Brian Stouffer as the Field Performance Assessment Engineer (“FPAE”) to assist with the FPE investigation. In the spring of 2012, Stouffer asked Jim Federico, a high level executive and chief engineer at GM, to oversee the FPE investigation. Federico was the “executive champion” for the investigation to help coordinate resources for the FPE investigation.

¹ Valukas Report at pg. 2

111. In May 2012, GM engineers tested the torque on the ignition switches for 2005-2009 Cobalt, 2007, 2009 Pontiac G5, 2006-2009 HHR, and 2003-2007 Ion vehicles in a junkyard. The results of these tests showed that the torque required to turn the ignition switches in most of these vehicles from the "run" to the "accessory/off" position did not meet GM's minimum torque specification requirements, including the 2008-2009 vehicles. These results were reported to Stouffer and other members of the FPE.

112. In September 2012, Stouffer requested assistance from a "Red X Team" as part of the FPE investigation. The Red X Team was a group of engineers within GM assigned to find the root cause of the airbag non-deployments in frontal accidents involving Chevrolet Cobalts and Pontiac G5s. By that time, however, it was clear that the root cause of the airbag non-deployments in a majority of the frontal accidents was the defective ignition switch. The Red X Team became involved in the investigation shortly after Mr. Stouffer's request.

113. During the field-performance-evaluation process, GM determined that, although increasing the detent in the ignition switch would reduce the chance that the key would inadvertently move from the "run" to the "accessory/off" position, it would not be a total solution to the problem.

114. Indeed, the GM engineers identified several additional ways to actually fix the problem. These ideas included adding a shroud to prevent a driver's knee from contacting the key, modifying the key and lock cylinder to orient the key in an upward facing orientation when in the run position, and adding a push button to the lock cylinder to prevent it from slipping out of run. GM rejected each of these ideas.

115. The GM engineers clearly understood that increasing the detent in the ignition switch alone was not a solution to the problem but GM concealed – and continued to conceal – from the public, the nature and extent of the defects.

116. By 2012, Federico, Stouffer, and the remaining members of the Red X Team knew that the Key System in the Ion, the Cobalt, and the G5 vehicles had safety-related defects that would cause the key to move from the “run” to the “accessory/off” position while driving these vehicles. They also knew that when this happened the airbags would no longer work in frontal crashes.

117. Federico, Stouffer, and the other members of the Red X Team also understood that these safety-related defects had caused or contributed to numerous accidents and multiple fatalities. Despite this knowledge, GM chose to conceal this information from the public, NHTSA, and the Plaintiff.

118. Under 49 C.F.R. ¶ 573.6, GM had a duty in 2012 to disclose the safety-related defects in the Ion, Cobalt, and G5 vehicles, however, rather than comply with its legal obligations, GM continued to fraudulently conceal these defects from the Plaintiff, the public, and the U.S. Government well into 2014.

5) The “New” GM Continues the Fraudulent Misrepresentation by Promoting its Defective Vehicles as Safe and Reliable from 2009 Going Forward

119. Plaintiff adopts and re-alleges each prior paragraph, where relevant, as if set forth fully herein.

120. Despite its knowledge about the dangerous vehicle defects, since the transition in 2009 going forward, the “New” GM not only continued to fraudulently conceal material facts related to the safety defects in its vehicles, but also continued to make affirmative fraudulent and

misleading statements to the public regarding the nature and extent of those safety defects and the dangers they might pose to unaware drivers as well.

121. More specifically, in advertisements and company literature in 2010, the “New” GM boasted about the safety, reliability, and quality of its vehicles. For example, in a radio ad that GM ran from its inception, in July of 2009, until about July 16, of 2010, it stated that, “[a]t GM, building quality cars is the most important thing we can do.”

122. Also, in a 2010 television ad, GM stated that, “Chevrolet’s ingenuity and integrity remain strong, exploring new areas of design and power, while continuing to make some of the safest vehicles on earth.”

123. Further, in its 2011 Annual Report, Defendant GM affirmatively represented to the public that it was building vehicles in the normal course with an emphasis on design excellence, quality and performance:

And across the globe, other GM vehicles are gaining similar acclaim for design excellence, quality and performance, including the Holden Commodore in Australia, the Chevrolet Agile in Brazil, the Buick LaCrosse in China and many others.

The company’s progress is early evidence of a new business model that begins and ends with great vehicles. We are leveraging our global resources and scale to maintain stringent cost management while taking advantage of growth and revenue opportunities around the world, to ultimately deliver sustainable results for all of our shareholders.

124. In its 2012 Annual Report, GM also falsely indicated that it had changed its structure to create more “accountability”:

That work continues, and it has been complemented by changes to our design and engineering organization that have flattened the structure and created more accountability for produce execution, profitability and customer satisfaction;

And in that same report, also falsely represented that product quality was a key focus:

Product quality and long-term durability are two other areas that demand our unrelenting attention, even though we are doing well on key measures.

125. Defendant GM also continued to run these national ad campaigns well into 2013. In April of 2013, GM ran a national print campaign in which it stated that, “[w]hen lives are on the line, you need a dependable vehicle you can rely on. Chevrolet and GM ... for power, performance and safety.”

126. Also, in a 2013 Letter to Stockholders, GM noted that its brand had grown in value and that it designed the “World’s Best Vehicles”:

Dear Stockholder:

Your company is on the move once again. While there were highs and lows in 2011, our overall report card shows very solid marks, including record net income attributable to common stockholders of \$7.6 billion and EBIT-adjusted income of \$8.3 billion.

GM’s overall momentum, including a 13 percent sales increase in the United States, created new jobs and drove investments. We have announced investments in 29 U.S. facilities totaling more than \$7.1 billion since July 2009, with more than 17,500 jobs created or retained.

Design, Build and Sell the World’s Best Vehicles

This pillar is intended to keep the customer at the center of everything we do, and success is pretty easy to define. It means creating vehicles that people desire, value and are proud to own. When we get this right, it transforms our reputation and the company’s bottom line.

Strengthen Brand Value

Clarity of purpose and consistency of execution are the cornerstones of our product strategy, and two brands will drive our global growth. They are Chevrolet, which embodies the qualities of value, reliability, performance and expressive design; and Cadillac, which creates luxury vehicles that are provocative and powerful. At the same time the Holden, Buick, GMC, Baojun, Opel and Vauxhall brands are being carefully cultivated to satisfy as many customers as possible in select regions.

Each day the cultural change underway at GM becomes more striking. The old internally focused, consensus-driven and overly complicated GM is being

reinvented brick by brick, by truly accountable executives who know how to take calculated risks and lead global teams that are committed to building the best vehicles in the world as efficiently as we can.

That's the crux of our plan. The plan is something we can control. We like the results we're starting to see and we're going to stick to it – always.

127. Despite these ads, however, all throughout the relevant period, Defendant GM possessed knowledge and information vastly superior to that of consumers about the defective design and function of the ignition switches in its vehicles.

128. Nevertheless, Defendant GM made false representations to the public about the quality of its vehicles to boost vehicle sales and maximize profits without ever informing consumers or the public about the potential dangers those defects might present.

129. In this way, the “New” GM intentionally prioritized profits over public safety and health. For example, one “directive” at GM was identified in the Valukas Report as “cost is everything;” meaning all levels of employees at GM should focus on controlling costs.²

130. For support, as disclosed in that report, Mark Reuss (former President of GM North America and current Executive Vice President for Global Product Development) had previously stated that GM “emphasized timing over quality;” “there was resistance or reluctance to raise issues or concerns in the GM culture,” and “the atmosphere at GM “discouraged individuals from raising safety concerns.”³

131. Since that time, GM’s CEO, Mary Barra, has also noted that GM engineers were “unwilling to identify issues out of concern that it would delay the launch” of a vehicle.⁴ She

² Valukas Report at pgs. 249-250.

³ Valukas Report at pgs. 249-250.

⁴ *Id.*

said that GM often "pushed back" on describing matters as safety issues, resulting in "GM personnel fail[ing] to raise significant issues to key decision-makers."⁵

132. In this way, from 2009 going forward, the "New" GM continued to intentionally deceive the public thru affirmative misrepresentations about the quality of its vehicles, to maximize profits, despite the serious, dangerous health and safety risks.

6) GM's Recall of its Vehicles Ten Years Too Late

133. Plaintiff adopts and re-alleges each prior paragraph, where relevant, as if set forth fully herein.

134. At all times relevant herein, alarmingly, both GMC and GM knew of the deadly ignition switch defects in its vehicles and their dangerous consequences, but continued to actively hide and concealed it from owners, consumers, and the public by failing to recall its vehicles for years.

135. Rather than publicly admitting the dangerous safety defects in its vehicles, however, GM attempted to attribute these and other incidents to "driver error," but as a result, every year from 2005 to 2012, received reports of serious incidents in Cobalts involving steering and/or airbag failures, including in:

- 2005: 26 Cobalt Death and Injury Incidents, including 1 death citing "airbag" as the component involved.
- 2006: 69 Cobalt Death and Injury Incidents, including 2 deaths citing "airbag" as the component involved and 4 deaths listing the component involved as "unknown."
- 2007: 87 Cobalt Death and Injury Incidents, including 3 deaths citing "airbag" as the component involved.
- 2008: 106 Cobalt Death and Injury Incidents, including 1 death citing "airbag" as the component involved and 2 deaths listing the component involved as "unknown."

⁵ *Id.* at pgs. 252-253.

- 2009: 133 Cobalt Death and Injury Incidents, including 1 death citing "airbag" as the component involved, 1 death citing "service brake" as the component involved, 1 death citing "steering" as component involved, and 2 deaths listing the component involved as "unknown."
- 2010: 400 Cobalt Death and Injury Incidents, including 2 deaths citing "airbag" as the component involved, 12 deaths citing "steering" as the component involved, and 1 death listing the component involved as "unknown."
- 2011: 187 Cobalt Death and Injury Incidents, including 2 deaths citing "airbag" as the component involved, 2 deaths citing "steering" as the component involved, and 1 death listing the component involved as "unknown."
- 2012: 157 Cobalt Death and Injury Incidents, including 5 deaths citing "airbag" as component involved, and 4 deaths citing "steering" as component involved.

136. Despite these reports, it was not until 2014, after numerous assessments and facing increasing scrutiny of its conduct and the defects in its vehicles, that GM finally announced its first recall.

137. More specifically, it was not until February 7, 2014, that GM, in a letter from Carmen Benavides, Director Product Investigations and Safety Regulations for GM first notified NHTSA that it was conducting Recall No. 13454 for certain 2005-2007 model year ("MY") Chevrolet Cobalts and 2007 MY Pontiac G5 vehicles. In that letter, GM represented that as replacement ignition switches had "become available," GM planned to replace the defective ignition switches, but only on the specific vehicles it had recalled.

138. On February 19, 2014, a request for timeliness query of that Safety Recall 13454 was sent to NHTSA. The timeliness query pointed out that GM had failed to recall *all* of the vehicles with the defective ignition switches. That February 19, 2014 request for timeliness query also asked NHTSA to investigate GM's failure to previously fulfill its legal obligation to report the safety-related defects in its defective vehicles to NHTSA within five days of discovering that

defect. GM provided dealers with notice of the recall on February 26, 2014 and March 4, 2014, and mailed letters to current owners on March 10 and March 11, 2014.

139. On February 24, 2014, GM in a letter from Carmen Benavides, informed NHTSA it was expanding the recall to include 2006-2007 MY Chevrolet HHR and Pontiac Solstice, 2003-2007 MY Saturn Ion, and 2007 MY Saturn Sky vehicles as well. It was in this letter that GM acknowledged, **for the first time**, that changes had been made to the ignition switches in certain defective vehicles during the 2007 model year. Specifically, GM represented that:

On April 26, 2006, the GM design engineer responsible for the Cobalt's ignition switch signed a document approving changes to the ignition switch proposed by the supplier, Delphi Mechatronics. The approved changes included, among other things, the use of a new detent plunger and spring that increased torque force in the ignition switch.

However, at no time before February 24, 2014 had GM disclosed this fact or any other prior knowledge of the defect at all.

140. On March 28, 2014, GM further expanded its recall to include: 2008-2011 MY Chevrolet HHR, 2008-2010 MY Chevrolet Cobalt, 2008-2010 MY Pontiac G5, 2008-2010 MY Pontiac Solstice, 2008-2010 MY Saturn Sky, 2008-2010 MY Opel GT, and 2008-2009 MY Daewoo G2X vehicles, and on June 13, 2014, GM again extended the recall to include 2010 – 2014 MY Chevrolet Camaro vehicles as well.

141. Three days later, on June 16, 2014, GM again extended the recall to also include: 2005-2009 MY Buick Allure, 2005-2009 MY Buick LaCrosse, 2006-2014 MY Chevrolet Impala, 2000-2005 MY Cadillac Deville, 2004-2011 MY Cadillac DTS, 2006-2011 MY Buick Lucerne, 2004-2005 MY Buick Regal LS & GS, 2006-2008 MY Chevrolet Monte Carlo vehicles.

142. On June 18, 2014, with the recall count mounting, Defendant GM's CEO Mary Barra again testified before the United States House of Representatives Committee on Energy and

Commerce, Subcommittee on Oversight and Investigation, and despite her company's prior claim that the vehicle stall was merely a "customer convenience," issue in the Valukas Report, finally admitted that GM does "consider stalls to be a safety issue."

143. Since that time, however, as has been brought to light by the Valukas Report and further confirmed by many former and current GM employees, Defendant GM has continued its attempts to downplay the defect by intentionally avoiding use of the word "stall" in its responses and reports "because [that] language might draw the attention of NHTSA," and "may raise a concern about safety, which suggests [that] GM should recall [more] vehicle[s]..." In fact, certain GM presentation materials provided to NHTSA during the most recent investigations revealed that GM has specifically instructed its employees not to use a number of words, including: "bad," "catastrophic," "Corvair-like," "dangerous," "decapitating," "defect," "defective," "eviscerated," "Hindenburg," "inferno," "Kevorkianesque," "life-threatening," "mutilating," "powder keg," "rolling sarcophagus," "safety," "safety-related," "suicidal," "Titanic," and "widow-maker," and instead recommended the words:

- "Issue, Condition [or] Matter" instead of "Problem"
- "Has Potential Safety Implications" instead of "Safety"
- "Broke and separated 10mm" instead of "Failed"
- "Does not perform to design" instead of "Defect/Defective"

144. As a result, even NHTSA was able to discern GM's intent to continue to conceal the defect to avoid liability thru its company policy of avoiding certain words. On May 16, 2014, at a press conference announcing the Consent Order concerning the ignition switch defect, David Friedman, NHTSA's Acting Administrator, announced that:

GM must rethink the corporate philosophy reflected in the documents we reviewed, including training materials that explicitly discouraged employees from using words like 'defect,' 'dangerous,' 'safety related,' and many more essential terms for engineers and investigators to clearly communicate up the chain when they suspect a problem.

145. To make matters worse, even after these initial public disclosures, apologies, and announcements by Defendant GM and despite the investigations and findings of fraud, all known defective GM vehicles still had not yet been recalled.

146. On June 30, 2014, GM extended the recall yet again to include: 1997-2005 MY Chevrolet Malibu, 1998-2005 MY Oldsmobile Intrique, 1999-2004 MY Oldsmobile Alero, 1999-2005 Pontiac Grand Am, 2000-2005 MY Chevrolet Impala, 2000-2005 MY Chevrolet Monte Carlo, 2004-2008 MY Pontiac Grand Prix, 2003-2014 MY Cadillac CTS, and 2004-2006 MY Cadillac SRX vehicles as well.

147. Ultimately, because GM continued to conceal the ignition switch defect and a staggering number of other known safety defects due in large measure to GM's focus on cost-cutting over safety, its culture of burying safety issues, and its training of employees to avoid using terms such as "stall," "defect," or "safety issue" in order to avoid the attention of regulators, GM has since been forced to recall nearly 29 million vehicles in the first half of this year and over 15 million vehicles due to the ignition defects alone.

148. GM has since appointed a new Vehicle Safety Chief and effectively fired two of their main vehicle engineers and instructed "the dealers . . . to replace the ignition switch,"⁶ presumably with one with sufficient torque to prevent the inadvertent shut down of the ignition, power steering, power brakes, and airbags.

149. In a video message addressed to GM employees on March 17, 2014, CEO Mary Barra admitted that the Company had made mistakes and needed to change its processes. According to Ms. Barra, "Something went wrong . . . in this instance, and terrible things happened," but Barra

⁶ *Id.* at 6.

has continued to promise, "We will be better because of this tragic situation if we seize this opportunity."⁷

150. However, GM cannot undo the damage already done, and millions of defective vehicles remain on the road to this day. Also, upon information and belief, there are other defective GM vehicles that have the deadly ignition switch defect or other defective component parts that have not yet been identified or recalled.

151. Nevertheless, at least, at this point, the fraud has been revealed. Based upon the recalls at present, and their ever increasing expansion, it has become abundantly clear that Defendant GM intentionally and fraudulently concealed known safety defects in its vehicles, the vehicles' dangerous propensities to crash, and its resulting noncompliance with safety standards from the public, from NHSTA, from the government, and from the Plaintiff for years.

C. The Impact of GM's Fraud in this Case

152. Plaintiff adopts and re-alleges each prior paragraph, where relevant, as if set forth fully herein.

153. The first priority of an auto manufacturer should be to ensure that its vehicles are safe, and particularly that its vehicles have operable ignition systems, airbags, power steering, power brakes, and other safety features that can prevent or minimize the threat of death or serious bodily harm in a collision. In addition, an auto manufacturer must take all reasonable steps to ensure that, once a vehicle is running, it operates safely and its critical safety systems (such as engine control, braking, and airbag systems) work properly until such time as the driver shuts the vehicle down. Moreover, an auto manufacturer that is aware of dangerous design defects that

⁷ *Something Went "Very Wrong" at G.M., Chief Says*, N.Y. TIMES (Mar. 18, 2014).

cause its vehicles to shut down during operation, or the vehicles' airbags not to deploy, must promptly disclose and remedy such defects.

154. Defendant GM and certain of its employees had actual knowledge of known safety related defects as well as the identified noncompliant component parts in its vehicles, including the Cadillac CTS Vehicle at issue in this Complaint. Despite that knowledge, Defendant GM took no action to notify the public or the NHTSA of the known safety related defects until its first recall in February of 2014.

155. An auto manufacturer should never make profits more important than safety and should never conceal defects that exist in its vehicles from consumers or the public. Defendant's Vehicle Safety Chief, Jeff Boyer has stated that: "Nothing is more important than the safety of our customers in the vehicles they drive." Yet Defendant failed to live up to this commitment.

156. In making the decision to cover up the ignition switch defect for at least a decade, Defendant GM consciously put millions of Americans' lives at risk. Defendant GM knowingly placed on public streets more than one million defective vehicles with the propensity to shut down during normal driving conditions, creating a certainty of accidents, bodily harm, and death.

157. Only after reviewing the information now available because of the GM recalls has Plaintiff actually realized the full scope and consequences of Defendant GM's deception.

158. Instead of warning the general public about the known defects, Defendant GM devised a scheme to deceive the public, including the Plaintiff, by extolling the safety virtues of the defective vehicles through marketing and advertising and failure to warn prior to December of 2013.

159. Defendant GM caused an event to occur, out of which this claim arises, in that it designed, tested, manufactured, assembled, installed and/ or sold a Vehicle which included defects in its component parts.

160. Those defects in the design, testing, manufacture, assembly and/or installation were present from the design state and were known, or reasonably should have been known, to Defendant GM prior to the date of the Vehicle's manufacture, sale, distribution and/or crash.

161. Defendant GM is a corporation, and as such can only act through its agents, servants and/or employees and it is liable for the acts and omissions of its agents, servants and/or employees.

162. As a direct and proximate cause and result of Defendant GM's acts and/or omissions, Plaintiff James Williams, Steven Douglas Williams and Decedent Cheryl Clay Williams suffered, damages for which Defendant GM is liable, as set forth with more particularity herein.

SUCCESSOR LIABILITY

163. Plaintiff adopts and re-alleges each prior paragraph, where relevant, as if set forth fully herein.

164. As discussed above, thru the bankruptcy and an asset sale of GMC, on July 10, 2009, GM acquired substantially all assets and expressly assumed certain liabilities of GMC.

165. More specifically, GM expressly assumed certain obligations under, *inter alia*, the TREAD Act, and is liable for its non-disclosure and concealment of the ignition switch defects from the date of its formation on July 10, 2009 going forward.

166. GM has successor liability for "Old" GM's acts and omissions in the marketing and sale of the Defective Vehicles and the Malibu at issue in this Complaint because it has continued the business enterprise of GMC, for the following reasons:

- a. GM admits that it knew of the ignition system defects from the very date of its formation;
- b. GM has continued in the business of designing, manufacturing, and marketing vehicles, including at least some of the same vehicles as its predecessor, GMC;
- c. GM retained the bulk of the employees of its predecessor, GMC;
- d. GM acquired owned and leased real property of its predecessor, GMC, including all machinery, equipment, tools, information technology, product inventory, and intellectual property;
- e. GM acquired the contracts, books, and records of its predecessor, GMC; and
- f. GM acquired all goodwill and other intangible personal property of its predecessor, GMC.

167. By reason of the foregoing, as GM acquired and operated GMC and ran it as a continuing business enterprise, that transaction constituted a sale of assets amounting to a *de facto* merger or consolidation, such that GM is a mere continuation of GMC.

168. Also, because there was an express and implied assumption of liability by GM, and it was aware from its inception of the significant ignition switch defects in its vehicles produced, Defendant GM is liable through successor liability for the deceptive and unfair acts and omissions of GMC.

CONDITIONS PRECEDENT

169. All conditions precedent to the bringing of this action and Plaintiff's right to the relief sought herein have occurred, have been performed or have been excused.

FIRST CAUSE OF ACTION STRICT PRODUCTS LIABILITY

170. Plaintiff adopts and re-alleges each prior paragraph, where relevant, as if set forth fully herein.

171. At all times relevant herein, Defendant GM was engaged in the business of designing, testing, assembling, planning, engineering, constructing, building, inspecting, marketing, advertising, distributing and selling motor vehicles to be used by the general public in the State of Louisiana, including the Vehicle at issue this Complaint.

172. At all times relevant herein, Defendant GM is and was a “manufacturer” of motor vehicles as that term is defined by LSA-R.S. 9:2800.53 and is and was in the business of manufacturing designing, testing, assembling, planning, engineering, constructing, building, inspecting, marketing, advertising, distributing and selling motor vehicles directly and/or by and through various agencies and distributors in the State of Louisiana to be used by the general public, including the Vehicle at issue in this Complaint.

173. At all times relevant herein, Defendant GM designed, manufactured, distributed, and sold the aforementioned Vehicle and/or its component parts in a dangerous, defective, and hazardous manner and condition such that, pursuant to LSA-R.S. 9:2800.55, when it left Defendant GM’s control, it deviated in a material way from the design specifications or performance standards of Defendant GM and/or from otherwise identical units manufactured to the same design specifications or performance standards.

174. At all times relevant herein, the subject Vehicle was also defective and unreasonably dangerous in its design, pursuant to LSA-R.S. 9:2800.56, as certain parts, including the ignition switch, the power steering, and brake functions, were manufactured and/or installed improperly and had the propensity to malfunction and cause a loss of driver control such that the foreseeable risks associated with its design or formulation exceeded the benefits associated with that design or formulation.

175. More specifically, at all times relevant herein, the subject Vehicle contained a defect or defects that made it unsafe for its intended use, in that it incorporated an electronic ignition system that would cause it to suddenly and without warning stall and come to an abrupt stop when a component of the electronic ignition system failed.

176. Also, at all times relevant herein, the subject Vehicle was defectively designed or formulated pursuant to LSA-R.S. 9:2800.57 by Defendant GM as it was not crashworthy and was unreasonably dangerous for foreseeable users and occupants on March 13, 2009, when the Incident occurred, yet Defendant GM failed to warn of the inherent and latent defects that made the Vehicle unsafe for its intended use.

177. Furthermore, at all times relevant herein, the subject Vehicle also did not conform to representations made by Defendant GM pursuant to LSA-R.S. 9:2800.58, as Defendant GM had knowingly manufactured, supplied, sold, warranted as safe, and placed on the market and into the stream of commerce a defective product, unreasonably dangerous to consumers, knowing that it would reach consumers in that defective condition without substantial change once it left Defendant GM's control.

178. At all times relevant, Defendant GM defectively designed, manufactured, tested, assembled, planned, engineered, constructed, built, inspected, distributed and sold the subject Vehicle and its component parts, including its ignition switch, power steering, and brakes, to one of its designated dealerships in or around 2003.

179. At all times relevant herein, the defective condition of said Vehicle had already rendered the vehicle unreasonably dangerous by the time of its first sale, distribution, and for foreseeable use by Decedent Cheryl Clay Williams.

180. At all times relevant herein, the subject Vehicle had not been changed or altered in any material respect from the time that it was manufactured and sold by Defendant GM to the time and place of the accident, and it was in substantially the same condition at the time of the accident as when it left Defendant GM's possession and control.

181. At all times relevant herein, the defects described above rendered the Vehicle an unreasonably dangerous product and a product fraught with unexpected dangers to all foreseeable users and bystanders from the time of its manufacture and sale by Defendant GM up until the time of the Incident on March 13, 2009.

182. As a result, on March 13, 2009, when Plaintiff was operating the Vehicle in Bossier Parish, Louisiana, the ignition switch in the Vehicle did cause the key to unintentionally move away from the "run" position during the Incident, which interfered with the engine power, power steering and/or power braking functions in the Vehicle and ultimately resulted in the multi car collision now at issue in this Complaint.

183. More specifically, upon information and belief, on march 13, 2009, the subject Vehicle stalled as a result of the failure of certain components of the Vehicle's electronic ignition system, and there no fail-safe device in the ignition system that would have allowed the Vehicle to continue running following a failure of those necessary electronic ignition system component parts.

184. Therefore, at all times relevant herein, the defective nature of the Vehicle was a direct and/or proximate cause of the injuries sustained on, thus rendering Defendant GM strictly liable in tort for his damages in an amount to be determined at trial.

185. WHEREFORE, Plaintiff James Williams and Steven Douglas Williams, Individually, and on behalf of Cheryl Clay Williams, demand judgment against Defendant GM as described in further detail below.

SECOND CAUSE OF ACTION
NEGLIGENCE, GROSS NEGLIGENCE, WILLFUL AND WANTON CONDUCT

186. Plaintiff adopts and re-alleges each prior paragraph, where relevant, as if set forth fully herein.

187. At all times relevant herein, Defendant GM was engaged in the business of designing, manufacturing, testing, assembling, planning, engineering, constructing, building, inspecting, marketing, advertising, distributing and selling motor vehicles to be used by the general public in the State of Louisiana, including the Vehicle at issue this Complaint.

188. At all times relevant herein, Defendant GM owed a duty to foreseeable users, including Plaintiff, to exercise due care in designing, manufacturing, testing, assembling, planning, engineering, constructing, building, inspecting, marketing, advertising, distributing and selling its vehicles, including but not limited to the Vehicle involved and at issue in this Complaint.

189. At all times relevant herein, Defendant GM breached that duty described above, in that Defendant GM negligently and carelessly:

- a. Designed, manufactured, assembled, and distributed the Vehicle with an electronic ignition system that did not contain a fail-safe device that would allow the automobile to continue operating following a failure of a component of the electronic ignition system when Defendant GM knew, or in the exercise of reasonable care should have known, that the Vehicle would suddenly and without warning stall and come to an abrupt stop when a component of the electronic ignition system failed;

- b. Failed to warn or give adequate notice of the tendency of the Vehicle to suddenly and without warning stall and come to an abrupt stop when a component of the electronic ignition system failed; and
- c. Failed to otherwise exercise due care with respect to designing, manufacturing, assembling, and distributing the Vehicle at issue in this Complaint.

190. At all times relevant herein, Defendant GM knew or, in the exercise of reasonable diligence, should have known that the ignition switch in the Vehicle was a dangerous instrumentality if not properly designed, manufactured, tested, or inspected and that the Vehicle, therefore, presented the probability of harm to any foreseeable users unless it was free from all defects.

191. At all times relevant herein, Defendant GM also knew or, in the exercise of reasonable diligence, should have known that the ignition switch in the Vehicle was defective and/or unable to withstand the Vehicle's normal and reasonable operations in the normal course, but did nothing to recall, remedy, warn, or protect against the problem prior to the time that Mr. Smith's accident occurred.

192. At all times relevant herein, Defendant GM further knew or should have known that the defect in the Vehicle would increase the likelihood that a driver, like the Plaintiff, would be involved in an accident or crash, making the Vehicle unreasonably dangerous for a consumer and/or the Plaintiff to drive.

193. As a result, at all times relevant herein, Defendant GM had a duty to foreseeable users, and to the Plaintiff, in particular, to:

- a. Inspect the Vehicle that it sold for use by the Plaintiff so as to determine whether it would be reasonably fit for its intended uses; and

- b. Warn or give fair and adequate notice of the inherently dangerous condition existing as a result of the negligent design and manufacture of the Vehicle.

194. At all times relevant herein, Defendant GM breached those duties described above in that the Defendant negligently and carelessly failed to warn plaintiff of the inherently dangerous condition of the Vehicle and failed to inspect or test the Vehicle to determine whether it was reasonably fit for the its intended uses prior to the Incident on March 13, 2009.

195. At all times relevant herein, as a direct and proximate result of Defendant GM's design, manufacture and sale of a Vehicle with unreasonably dangerous and defective component parts, including the ignition switch, the power steering, and brake functions described above, Decedent Cheryl Clay Williams was involved and died as a result of the automobile accident on March 13, 2009.

196. **WHEREFORE**, Plaintiff James Williams, individually, and on behalf of his deceased wife, Cheryl Clay Williams, demands judgment against Defendant GM as described in further detail below.

196a. **WHEREFORE**, Plaintiff Steven Douglas Williams, individually, and on behalf of his deceased mother, Cheryl Clay Williams, demands judgment against Defendant GM as described in further detail below.

DAMAGES

197. Plaintiff adopts and re-alleges each prior paragraph, where relevant, as if set forth fully herein.

198. As a direct and proximate result of Defendant GM's negligence, Mrs. Williams sustained severe personal injuries and damages, which are recoverable by Plaintiff, including, but not limited to:

- a. Cheryl Clay Williams' pre-death physical pain and suffering;
- b. Cheryl Clay Williams' pre-death fear and fright;
- c. Cheryl Clay Williams' pre-death mental anguish and emotional distress;
- d. Cheryl Clay Williams' disability;
- e. Cheryl Clay Williams' scaring and disfigurement;
- f. Cheryl Clay Williams' inconvenience;
- g. Cheryl Clay Williams' loss of enjoyment of life;
- h. Cheryl Clay Williams' medical expenses;
- i. Cheryl Clay Williams' lost wages and loss of future earning capacity;
- j. Cheryl Clay Williams' funeral and burial expenses;
- k. James Williams' damages for loss of consortium, services, and society;
- l. James Williams' for wrongful death of his wife including, but not limited to, loss of love and affection, loss of service, loss of support and survival damages;
- m. Steven Douglas Williams' for wrongful death of his mother including, but not limited to, loss of love and affection, loss of service, loss of support; survival damages;
- n. Court costs, expert fees, and other expenses; and
- o. Any other general or equitable relief, and any other damages which may be proven at trial.

199. At all times relevant herein, all of the aforesaid injuries and damages were caused solely and proximately by the wrongful acts and/or omissions of Defendant GM.

200. **WHEREFORE**, Plaintiff demands judgment against Defendant GM for compensatory damages and such other and further relief as this Honorable Court or jury may deem just and proper at trial.

PUNITIVE DAMAGES

201. Plaintiff adopts and re-alleges each prior paragraph, where relevant, as if set forth fully herein.

202. The actions and inactions of Defendant GM were also of such a character as to constitute a pattern or practice of willful, wanton and reckless misconduct causing substantial harm and resulting in damages to the Plaintiffs James Williams and Steven Douglas Williams, and Decedent Cheryl Clay Williams.

203. More specifically, Defendant GM acted with a conscious and flagrant disregard for the rights and safety of Mrs. Williams, by failing to disclose the known defects in its vehicles, including but not limited to the Vehicle at issue in this Complaint.

204. Although Defendant GM knew the defects alleged herein were contained in the Vehicle could cause severe injury and loss of life, Defendant GM took no steps to correct, warn or protect the Plaintiff from those known defects before the date of the Incident on March 13, 2009.

205. Therefore, Defendant GM and/or its agents and servants engaged in conduct that demonstrates malice, aggravated or egregious fraud, oppression, or insult, which injured Plaintiff and exhibited willful, wanton and reckless disregard for his safety and life.

206. By reason of the foregoing, Defendant GM is also liable for punitive and exemplary damages, plus interest, costs and attorneys' fees for having to bring this action, and such other and further relief as this Honorable Court or jury may deem just and proper at trial.

PRAYER FOR RELIEF

WHEREFORE, Plaintiffs James Williams and Steven Douglas Williams, individually and on behalf of Cheryl Clay Williams, pray as follows:

207. For a trial by jury and judgment against Defendant GM for such sums as actual and other compensatory damages, including pain and suffering, in any amount to which he may be entitled under the laws of the State of Louisiana as a jury may determine and in excess of the minimum statutory and/or jurisdictional limit of this Honorable Court.

208. For exemplary and punitive damages against Defendant GM, in an amount as a jury may determine to halt such conduct and in excess of the minimum statutory and/or jurisdictional limit of this Honorable Court.

209. For pre-and post-judgment interest and the costs of this suit, including attorney's fees.

210. For such other and further relief to which they may be entitled and as this Honorable Court may deem just and proper.

JURY DEMAND

211. Plaintiffs hereby demand a trial by jury on all allegations, claims and causes of action asserted herein.

Dated: April 7, 2015

Respectfully submitted,

SINGLETON LAW FIRM

/s/ W. JAMES SINGLETON

W. JAMES SINGLETON {LBR# 17801}
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CHRISTOPHER L. SICES {LBR #32409}
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ATTORNEYS FOR PLAINTIFF

JS 44 (Rev. 12/07)

CIVIL COVER SHEET

The JS 44 civil cover sheet and the information contained herein neither replace nor supplement the filing and service of pleadings or other papers as required by law, except as provided by local rules of court. This form, approved by the Judicial Conference of the United States in September 1974, is required for the use of the Clerk of Court for the purpose of initiating the civil docket sheet. (SEE INSTRUCTIONS ON THE REVERSE OF THE FORM.)

I. (a) PLAINTIFFS

JAMES WILLIAMS AND STEVEN DOUGLAS WILLIAMS INDIVIDUALLY
AND ON BEHALF OF THE DECEASED CHERYL CLAY WILLIAMS(b) County of Residence of First Listed Plaintiff CADDO PARISH, LA
(EXCEPT IN U.S. PLAINTIFF CASES)

(c) Attorney's (Firm Name, Address, and Telephone Number)

W. JAMES SINGLETON, 4050 LINWOOD AVENUE, SHREVEPORT, LA
71108, 318-631-5200

DEFENDANTS

GENERAL MOTORS, LLC

County of Residence of First Listed Defendant WAYNE COUNTY, MI
(IN U.S. PLAINTIFF CASES ONLY)NOTE: IN LAND CONDEMNATION CASES, USE THE LOCATION OF THE
LAND INVOLVED.

Attorneys (If Known)

II. BASIS OF JURISDICTION (Place an "X" in One Box Only)

- ☐ 1 U.S. Government Plaintiff
- ☐ 2 U.S. Government Defendant
- ☐ 3 Federal Question
(U.S. Government Not a Party)
- ☒ 4 Diversity
(Indicate Citizenship of Parties in Item III)

III. CITIZENSHIP OF PRINCIPAL PARTIES (Place an "X" in One Box for Plaintiff and One Box for Defendant)

- | | PTF | DEF | | PTF | DEF |
|---|---------------------------------------|----------------------------|---|----------------------------|---------------------------------------|
| Citizen of This State | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1 | <input type="checkbox"/> 1 | Incorporated or Principal Place of Business In This State | <input type="checkbox"/> 4 | <input type="checkbox"/> 4 |
| Citizen of Another State | <input type="checkbox"/> 2 | <input type="checkbox"/> 2 | Incorporated and Principal Place of Business In Another State | <input type="checkbox"/> 5 | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 5 |
| Citizen or Subject of a Foreign Country | <input type="checkbox"/> 3 | <input type="checkbox"/> 3 | Foreign Nation | <input type="checkbox"/> 6 | <input type="checkbox"/> 6 |

IV. NATURE OF SUIT (Place an "X" in One Box Only)

CONTRACT	TORTS	FORFEITURE/PENALTY	BANKRUPTCY	OTHER STATUTES
<input type="checkbox"/> 110 Insurance <input type="checkbox"/> 120 Marine <input type="checkbox"/> 130 Miller Act <input type="checkbox"/> 140 Negotiable Instrument <input type="checkbox"/> 150 Recovery of Overpayment & Enforcement of Judgment <input type="checkbox"/> 151 Medicare Act <input type="checkbox"/> 152 Recovery of Defaulted Student Loans (Excl. Veterans) <input type="checkbox"/> 153 Recovery of Overpayment of Veteran's Benefits <input type="checkbox"/> 160 Stockholders' Suits <input type="checkbox"/> 190 Other Contract <input type="checkbox"/> 195 Contract Product Liability <input type="checkbox"/> 196 Franchise	PERSONAL INJURY <input type="checkbox"/> 310 Airplane <input type="checkbox"/> 315 Airplane Product Liability <input type="checkbox"/> 320 Assault, Libel & Slander <input type="checkbox"/> 330 Federal Employers' Liability <input type="checkbox"/> 340 Marine <input type="checkbox"/> 345 Marine Product Liability <input type="checkbox"/> 350 Motor Vehicle <input type="checkbox"/> 355 Motor Vehicle Product Liability <input type="checkbox"/> 360 Other Personal Injury PERSONAL INJURY <input type="checkbox"/> 362 Personal Injury - Med. Malpractice <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 365 Personal Injury - Product Liability <input type="checkbox"/> 368 Asbestos Personal Injury Product Liability PERSONAL PROPERTY <input type="checkbox"/> 370 Other Fraud <input type="checkbox"/> 371 Truth in Lending <input type="checkbox"/> 380 Other Personal Property Damage <input type="checkbox"/> 385 Property Damage Product Liability	<input type="checkbox"/> 610 Agriculture <input type="checkbox"/> 620 Other Food & Drug <input type="checkbox"/> 625 Drug Related Seizure of Property 21 USC 881 <input type="checkbox"/> 630 Liquor Laws <input type="checkbox"/> 640 R.R. & Truck <input type="checkbox"/> 650 Airline Regs. <input type="checkbox"/> 660 Occupational Safety/Health <input type="checkbox"/> 690 Other LABOR <input type="checkbox"/> 710 Fair Labor Standards Act <input type="checkbox"/> 720 Labor/Mgmt. Relations <input type="checkbox"/> 730 Labor/Mgmt. Reporting & Disclosure Act <input type="checkbox"/> 740 Railway Labor Act <input type="checkbox"/> 790 Other Labor Litigation <input type="checkbox"/> 791 Empl. Ret. Inc. Security Act IMMIGRATION <input type="checkbox"/> 462 Naturalization Application <input type="checkbox"/> 463 Habeas Corpus - Alien Detainee <input type="checkbox"/> 465 Other Immigration Actions	<input type="checkbox"/> 422 Appeal 28 USC 158 <input type="checkbox"/> 423 Withdrawal 28 USC 157 PROPERTY RIGHTS <input type="checkbox"/> 820 Copyrights <input type="checkbox"/> 830 Patent <input type="checkbox"/> 840 Trademark SOCIAL SECURITY <input type="checkbox"/> 861 IIIA (1395II) <input type="checkbox"/> 862 Black Lung (923) <input type="checkbox"/> 863 DIWC/DIWW (405(g)) <input type="checkbox"/> 864 SSID Title XVI <input type="checkbox"/> 865 RSI (405(g)) FEDERAL TAX SUITS <input type="checkbox"/> 870 Taxes (U.S. Plaintiff or Defendant) <input type="checkbox"/> 871 IRS—Third Party 26 USC 7609	<input type="checkbox"/> 400 State Reapportionment <input type="checkbox"/> 410 Antitrust <input type="checkbox"/> 430 Banks and Banking <input type="checkbox"/> 450 Commerce <input type="checkbox"/> 460 Deportation <input type="checkbox"/> 470 Racketeer Influenced and Corrupt Organizations <input type="checkbox"/> 480 Consumer Credit <input type="checkbox"/> 490 Cable/Sat TV <input type="checkbox"/> 810 Selective Service <input type="checkbox"/> 850 Securities/Commodities/Exchange <input type="checkbox"/> 875 Customer Challenge 12 USC 3410 <input type="checkbox"/> 890 Other Statutory Actions <input type="checkbox"/> 891 Agricultural Acts <input type="checkbox"/> 892 Economic Stabilization Act <input type="checkbox"/> 893 Environmental Matters <input type="checkbox"/> 894 Energy Allocation Act <input type="checkbox"/> 895 Freedom of Information Act <input type="checkbox"/> 900 Appeal of Fee Determination Under Equal Access to Justice <input type="checkbox"/> 950 Constitutionality of State Statutes

V. ORIGIN

- (Place an "X" in One Box Only)
- ☐ 1 Original Proceeding ☐ 2 Removed from State Court ☐ 3 Remanded from Appellate Court ☐ 4 Reinstated or Reopened ☐ 5 Transferred from another district (specify) ☒ 6 Multidistrict Litigation ☐ 7 Appeal to District Judge from Magistrate Judgment

VI. CAUSE OF ACTION

Cite the U.S. Civil Statute under which you are filing (Do not cite jurisdictional statutes unless diversity):

28 USC 1332

Brief description of cause:

FAULT KEY SYSTEM CAUSED PLAINTIFF'S DEATH IN ATUOMOBILE CRASH

VII. REQUESTED IN COMPLAINT:

☐ CHECK IF THIS IS A CLASS ACTION UNDER F.R.C.P. 23

DEMAND \$

CHECK YES only if demanded in complaint:

JURY DEMAND: ☒ Yes ☐ No

VIII. RELATED CASE(S) IF ANY

(See instructions):

JUDGE JESSE FURMANDOCKET NUMBER 14-MD-2543

DATE

04/07/2015

SIGNATURE OF ATTORNEY OF RECORD

/S/ W. JAMES SINGLETON

FOR OFFICE USE ONLY

RECEIPT # _____ AMOUNT _____ APPLYING IFP _____ JUDGE _____ MAG. JUDGE _____

Exhibit B

UNITED STATES JUDICIAL PANEL
on
MULTIDISTRICT LITIGATION

**IN RE: GENERAL MOTORS LLC
IGNITION SWITCH LITIGATION**

MDL No. 2543

TRANSFER ORDER

Before the Panel:* Pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 1407(c), defendant General Motors LLC moves to transfer the present action listed on Schedule A (*Phillips*) to MDL No. 2543. Plaintiff opposes the motion.

After considering all argument of counsel, we find this action involves common questions of fact with the actions previously transferred to MDL No. 2543, and that transfer of the action will serve the convenience of the parties and witnesses and promote the just and efficient conduct of the litigation. The actions encompassing MDL No. 2543 involve factual questions arising from allegations stemming from an alleged defect in certain General Motors vehicles that causes the vehicle's ignition switch to move unintentionally from the 'run' position to the 'accessory' or 'off' position.¹ See *In re: General Motors LLC Ignition Switch Litig.*, __ F. Supp. 2d __, 2014 WL 2616819, at *1 (J.P.M.L. Jun. 9, 2014).

Phillips stems from previous litigation by the same plaintiff against General Motors, arising from a fatal crash involving her husband and their children. Plaintiff claims that General Motors had knowledge of various defects in the subject vehicle that likely caused or contributed to the crash, including the ignition switch defect, and that it purposely withheld that information and implied that plaintiff's husband had intentionally caused the crash to kill himself and their children, causing plaintiff great emotional distress. *Phillips* therefore will focus not on what representations were made to the general public and consumers, but rather, what representations were made to plaintiff and the court during the previous litigation. Like the MDL No. 2543 actions, however, *Phillips* will seek to discover what General Motors knew about the alleged defects and when the defects became known, including the ignition switch defect. Moreover, plaintiff alleges she was forced to accept a much

* Judge Ellen Segal Huvelle took no part in the decision of this matter. Certain Panel members who could be members of the putative classes in this docket have renounced their participation in these classes and have participated in the decision.

¹ While MDL No. 2543 initially included only actions asserting economic damages, it has been expanded to include personal injury and wrongful death actions.

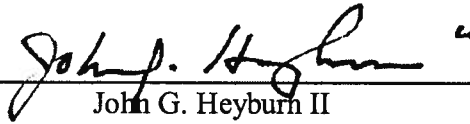
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lower settlement because of the 2009 General Motors bankruptcy and, like many plaintiffs in MDL No. 2543, plaintiff alleges that General Motors fraudulently withheld information concerning defects from the bankruptcy court.

Plaintiff alleges that the ignition switch defect did not cause the crash, but may have contributed to decedents' fatal injuries. Plaintiff's counsel has declined to stipulate that plaintiff will not seek discovery or seek to introduce evidence about the ignition switch defect. Given that such discovery will overlap substantially with that in MDL No. 2543, it is likely that transfer will create efficiencies. While our initial intent was to limit MDL No. 2543 to cases alleging only an ignition switch defect, several actions have been brought with similar general claims that inhibit separation of claims. Given that discovery and pretrial proceedings likely will overlap concerning the ignition switch defect and general allegations that General Motors concealed safety defects, particularly from the bankruptcy court, we are persuaded that transfer of all plaintiff's claims will promote efficiencies in this action and in MDL No. 2543.

IT IS THEREFORE ORDERED that pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 1407, this action is transferred to the Southern District of New York and, with the consent of that court, assigned to the Honorable Jesse M. Furman for inclusion in the coordinated or consolidated pretrial proceedings.

PANEL ON MULTIDISTRICT LITIGATION



John G. Heyburn II
Chairman

Marjorie O. Rendell
Lewis A. Kaplan
R. David Proctor

Charles R. Breyer
Sarah S. Vance

**IN RE: GENERAL MOTORS LLC
IGNITION SWITCH LITIGATION**

MDL No. 2543

SCHEDULE A

Southern District of Texas

PHILLIPS V. GENERAL MOTORS LLC, C.A. No. 3:14-00192

**UNITED STATES JUDICIAL PANEL
on
MULTIDISTRICT LITIGATION**

**IN RE: GENERAL MOTORS LLC
IGNITION SWITCH LITIGATION**

MDL No. 2543

TRANSFER ORDER

Before the Panel:* Pursuant to Panel Rule 7.1, plaintiffs in the three actions listed on Schedule A move to vacate our orders conditionally transferring the actions to MDL No. 2543. Responding defendants General Motors LLC (“General Motors”), General Motors Company, and Mary Barra variously oppose the motions to vacate.

After considering all argument of counsel, we find these actions involve common questions of fact with the actions previously transferred to MDL No. 2543, and that transfer will serve the convenience of the parties and witnesses and promote the just and efficient conduct of the litigation. The actions encompassing MDL No. 2543 involve factual questions arising from allegations stemming from an alleged defect in certain General Motors vehicles that causes the vehicle’s ignition switch to move unintentionally from the ‘run’ position to the ‘accessory’ or ‘off’ position.¹ *See In re: General Motors LLC Ignition Switch Litig.*, __ F. Supp. 2d __, 2014 WL 2616819, at *1 (J.P.M.L. Jun. 9, 2014).

Plaintiffs in the Eastern District of Missouri *Boyd* action do not dispute that their action shares questions of fact with MDL No. 2543, but rather argue that their action was improperly removed and their motion to remand to state court is pending. The Eastern District of Wisconsin *Kandziora* plaintiff also argues that the action was improperly removed. The Panel often has held that jurisdictional issues do not present an impediment to transfer, as plaintiffs can present such arguments to the transferee judge.² *See, e.g., In re: Prudential Ins. Co. of Am. Sales Practices Litig.*, 170 F.

* Judge Ellen Segal Huvelle took no part in the decision of this matter. Certain Panel members who could be members of the putative classes in this docket have renounced their participation in these classes and have participated in the decision.

¹ While MDL No. 2543 initially included only actions asserting economic damages, it has been expanded to include personal injury and wrongful death actions.

² Moreover, under Panel Rule 2.1(d), the pendency of a conditional transfer order does
(continued...)

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Supp. 2d 1346, 1347-48 (J.P.M.L. 2001).

Like many actions in the MDL, plaintiff in *Kandziora* alleges that her vehicle had the ignition switch defect and that she would not have purchased the vehicle had she known of the defect. This action, therefore, is within the MDL's ambit. Plaintiff's arguments that her action is unique because she names a particular dealership and brings Wisconsin state law claims are not persuasive. There are several actions involving claims against dealerships in MDL No. 2543, and many MDL No. 2543 actions bring state law claims, including under Wisconsin law.

The Central District of California *Yagman* plaintiff argues that he does not specifically allege an ignition switch defect, but rather claims defects in the electronic control module, the secondary air valve, the coolant sensor, and "other parts presently unknown." However, the defects alleged by plaintiff appear to manifest themselves similarly to the ignition switch defect, *i.e.*, the engine stops running while the car is being operated and there is a shut down of the electrical system. We are persuaded that transfer will result in efficiencies. We are sympathetic to plaintiff's claims of inconvenience due to his *pro se* status, but while it might inconvenience some parties, transfer of a particular action often is necessary to further the expeditious resolution of the litigation taken as a whole. *See, e.g., In re: Crown Life Ins. Premium Litig.*, 178 F. Supp. 2d 1365, 1366 (J.P.M.L. 2001). Furthermore, plaintiff is bringing class claims, previously was an attorney himself, and, according to his brief, is represented by an attorney as to his class claims. General Motors did not act improperly in notifying the Panel that *Yagman* was a potential tag-along action pursuant to Panel Rule 7.1(a), and we decline plaintiff's request for sanctions.

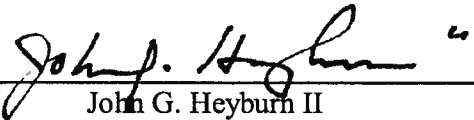
IT IS THEREFORE ORDERED that pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 1407, these actions are transferred to the Southern District of New York and, with the consent of that court, assigned to the Honorable Jesse M. Furman for inclusion in the coordinated or consolidated pretrial proceedings.

²(...continued)

not limit the pretrial jurisdiction of the court in which the subject action is pending. Between the date a remand or other motion is filed and the date the Panel finalizes transfer of the action to the MDL, a court wishing to rule upon that motion generally has adequate time to do so.

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PANEL ON MULTIDISTRICT LITIGATION



John G. Heyburn II
Chairman

Marjorie O. Rendell
Lewis A. Kaplan
R. David Proctor

Charles R. Breyer
Sarah S. Vance

**IN RE: GENERAL MOTORS LLC
IGNITION SWITCH LITIGATION**

MDL No. 2543

SCHEDULE A

Central District of California

YAGMAN V. GENERAL MOTORS CO., ET AL., C.A. No. 2:14-04696

Eastern District of Missouri

BOYD, ET AL. V. GENERAL MOTORS LLC, C.A. No. 4:14-01205

Eastern District of Wisconsin

KANDZIORA V. GENERAL MOTORS LLC, ET AL., C.A. No. 2:14-00801

UNITED STATES JUDICIAL PANEL
on
MULTIDISTRICT LITIGATION

**IN RE: GENERAL MOTORS LLC
IGNITION SWITCH LITIGATION**

MDL No. 2543

TRANSFER ORDER

Before the Panel:* Pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 1407(c), defendant General Motors LLC moves to transfer the present action listed on Schedule A (*Elliott*) to MDL No. 2543. Plaintiffs support transfer of their ignition switch defect claims, but request separation and remand of their claims regarding fuel pumps.

After considering all argument of counsel, we find this action involves common questions of fact with the actions previously transferred to MDL No. 2543, and that transfer of the action in its entirety will serve the convenience of the parties and witnesses and promote the just and efficient conduct of the litigation. Like many of the already-centralized actions, *Elliott* involves factual questions arising from allegations stemming from an alleged defect in certain General Motors vehicles that causes the vehicle's ignition switch to move unintentionally from the 'run' position to the 'accessory' or 'off' position.¹ See *In re: General Motors LLC Ignition Switch Litig.*, __ F. Supp. 2d __, 2014 WL 2616819, at *1 (J.P.M.L. Jun. 9, 2014).

Elliott also involves an alleged defect in the fuel pump of certain General Motors vehicles. Plaintiffs request that the claims regarding the fuel pump be separated and remanded to District of District of Columbia. Despite plaintiffs' assertion that their ignition switch and fuel pump defect claims are asserted independently, separation of these claims would be difficult. In almost all claims in the *Elliott* complaint, plaintiffs allege a pattern and practice of concealment of safety defects by General Motors, including both the ignition switch and fuel pump defects. While our initial intent was to limit MDL No. 2543 to cases alleging only an ignition switch defect, several actions have been brought with similar general claims that inhibit separation of claims. Given that discovery and pretrial proceedings likely will overlap concerning the ignition switch defect and general allegations that

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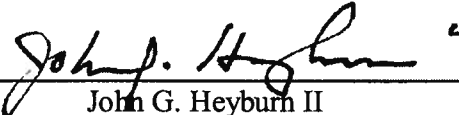
¹ While MDL No. 2543 initially included only actions asserting economic damages, it has been expanded to include personal injury and wrongful death actions.

-2-

General Motors concealed safety defects, we are persuaded that transfer of all plaintiffs' claims will promote efficiencies in this action and in MDL No. 2543.

IT IS THEREFORE ORDERED that pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 1407, this action is transferred to the Southern District of New York and, with the consent of that court, assigned to the Honorable Jesse M. Furman for inclusion in the coordinated or consolidated pretrial proceedings.

PANEL ON MULTIDISTRICT LITIGATION


A handwritten signature in cursive script, reading "John G. Heyburn II", is positioned above a horizontal line.

John G. Heyburn II
Chairman

Marjorie O. Rendell
Lewis A. Kaplan
R. David Proctor

Charles R. Breyer
Sarah S. Vance

**IN RE: GENERAL MOTORS LLC
IGNITION SWITCH LITIGATION**

MDL No. 2543

SCHEDULE A

District of District of Columbia

ELLIOTT, ET AL. V. GENERAL MOTORS LLC, C.A. No. 1:14-00691